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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Marginal Column

By ZE'EV LAQUEUR

SIR Winston Churchill's trip to the Côte d'Azur is like many other of his practices a continuation of an almost forgotten 19th century tradition which merits emulation elsewhere. Until not so very long ago, Heads of state, Ministers and diplomats used to take a prolonged yearly leave which had the double advantage of benefiting their health and furnishing historians — to quote Gibbon — as well as journalists with little historial material. The Roman emperors left their capital during the summer months for Ostia, or preferably for Capri, the details of which can be read in Suetonius' "Lives of the Caesars." The Middle Ages notoriously disliked relaxation, and following the Reformation the situation deteriorated even more. Monarchs of the 18th century and their suites had no need to relax (they did little else throughout the year), and a journey at that time was hardly an unmitigated pleasure. The great age of the spas and summer resorts dawned around 1850 with the rapid development of traffic and communications.

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AT that time, British statesmen went to the "south of France" just as Sir Winston now, or to Italy; while the French preferred the quiet of their countryside mansions. Bismarck relaxed at Biarritz, which then was more fashionable than the Riviera, and Franz Joseph at Bad Ischl. Gortschakoff and the Russian aristocracy drank the waters at Baden-Baden or Bad Homburg to cure themselves of the effects of overeating and their children of suspected anarchism. The tedious "Kurpromenaden" supplied Tolstoi and Turgeniev with many ideas, and figure prominently in their novels. And even Karl Marx at work at his home in Soho or the British Museum analysing the seeds of destruction in capitalist society, had to spend several weeks of almost every year at Karlsbad during the latter part of his life.

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INTERNATIONAL politics came to a standstill as a rule during that period and no important business could be transacted. The Heads of state were away, and that was that. There was nothing so important that would not become more important by further delay. The first serious breach of etiquette was committed when Benidetti, the French Ambassador, accosted the then Prussian King on the Bad Ems promenade with some diplomatic business. This incident was considered so monstrous that under Bismarck's expert guidance it was elaborated into one of the pretexts for the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. The rhythm of life quickened gradually and the annual leaves were shortened considerably. Worse yet: Vacations and politics intertwined. The British Prime Ministers' weekends at Chequers were largely an official affair and the hunts organised by Pilsudski, Ciano and Hermann Goering were conspicuous not for their tallyho or the game bag, but the extent of aggression planned. The illusion that politics and summer resorts somehow do not tally was finally shattered when Marechal Petain chose Vichy as his capital.

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HOLIDAYS are no longer what they used to be. For Sir Winston, we are told: "Arrangements have been made for him to transact official business while he is away." When the late M. Stalin went to his Black Sea villa at Sotchi, elaborate arrangements came into existence. President Eisenhower has a special wireless unit at his disposal at the airport near Denver. Mr. Ben Gurion, indeed, appears to be one of the very few statesmen who have taken a prolonged holiday this year, outside the routine of state affairs. He has set an example to statesmen elsewhere, which, if followed, would undoubtedly bring a temporary reduction in international tension. On condition, of course, that no special arrangements are made.

Jerusalem, September 18.

Sharett Affirms Stand On Middle East Peace

The Israel and U.S. views on peace in the Middle East and matters touching on relations with the neighbouring countries were discussed in a Kol Yisrael interview with Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett broadcast last night.

On relations with the U.S., Mr. Sharett said, "It should be clear that apart from occasional differences of opinion on general international issues, such as can occur between any two governments, we must always face the possibility of complications in our relations with the U.S. of a particular kind, as long as the problem of our relations with the countries around us have not been definitely solved. It is on this plane indeed that differences arose in the past and may arise again.

"With all our keen desire for a relationship of firm friendship with the U.S., which is a major trend of our foreign policy, we cannot determine our attitudes by the sole criterion of what meets the U.S.'s views. The American Government may have its own opinions and we may have ours, particularly on matters which decisively affect our future.

"We shall regret every case of disagreement, but we need not be dismayed; we should meet every such situation with a renewed effort of restating our position in a friendly spirit with a view to gaining understanding for it.

"A few years ago, in the heyday of the Democratic regime, the State Department in Washington showed a tendency towards adopting definite attitudes on the issues pending between us and the neighbouring Arab countries. In other words, the trend was towards crystallizing a programme for a peace settlement. Little wonder that this led to disagreements on points of detail.

"The U.S. sought a short-cut towards peace in the Middle East and, finding itself confronted with a stubborn refusal of the Arabs, it tried to attain a settlement or at least to advance towards it, at the price of far-reaching concessions on the part of Israel.

"We regarded this course as fatal to our interests and had no choice but to oppose it emphatically. The situation gradually changed and the policy of the State Department became less and less pronounced on the subject of detailed peace terms. It concentrated on two main themes:

"1) the stabilization of the present territorial *status quo* on the basis of the Armistice Agreements, so as to prevent any new conflagration such as would be liable to disturb the peace of the region and of the world; and "2) to bring the parties to direct negotiations so that they could work out the terms of settlement by free agreement without any pressure or interference by a third party.

"Of late, since the change at the helm in Washington, attempts have been noticeable to revive the former tendency and the impression has been gained that under the Republican regime the State Department may be trying to revert to the routine of thought which prevailed within it during a certain stage of the Democratic Administration.

"Should this trend become crystallised and the State Department proceed to lay down definite conditions for a peace settlement, new complications might arise, not merely between the U.S. and ourselves.

"Relations may become further embroiled without the cause of peace being advanced. It is premature to forecast what turn things will take. What we are witnessing for the time being are only initial groupings which need not culminate in definite conclusions.

"In any case, it would be utterly rash to assume that a clash is inevitable. On our part, we are called upon to persevere in our efforts to put before the American Government and circles of opinion which exert influence on the shaping of its policy our views on the basic issues that are pending and make them see the justification for our attitude. At the same time, we must be ready as always to take up a firm stand in the face of any possible crisis."

Mr. Sharett was then questioned about a statement made by Azmi Nashashibi, Jordan press officer, on Jordan's preparations to attack Israel.

Lame Excuse

"I have seen what was published in the Press about that gentleman's statement," the Foreign Minister said. "He made a lame attempt to excuse the murder in cold blood of five of our boys and girls who, acting on an impulse of childish adventurousness, committed the folly of entering neighbouring territory. He also delivered himself of bombastic threats against Israel, actually averring that it was the purpose of Jordan to conquer our entire territory.

"It was a piece of high-sounding nonsense obviously designed to serve propaganda purposes. There is little doubt that the speaker and his superiors know full well that any attempt to provoke a renewed war with Israel is bound to result in the complete disintegration of the Jordan Kingdom.

"The fate of that part of the Kingdom which lies west of Jordan would in that eventuality be doomed in advance. Without it the position of the Trans-Jordan area as an independent State would become untenable, so that the whole Kingdom would be liquidated.

"It is an open secret that Jordan's neighbour in the east has long been casting covetous eyes at her and is ever ready to strangle her with embraces. In these circumstances, it would appear that Jordan herself should be vitally interested, for her own sake, in the most scrupulous observance of the Armistice Agreement with Israel, which is indeed more vital for Jordan than it is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Syrian Protest On Jordan River

Syria has protested to the United States, the United Kingdom and France, the three powers which have guaranteed the *status quo* in the Middle East, against Israel's diversion of the Jordan River, the Arab News Agency reports. This move by Israel is causing great damage to Syria's vital interests and constitutes a breach of the Armistice Agreement, the protest says.

U.S. Catholics Protest Policy on Holy Places

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — The Catholic Near East Welfare Association, headed by Cardinal Francis Spellman of New York, today sent a letter of protest to the U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjoeld against Israel's policy on Jerusalem's holy places.

The letter accused Israel of defying the U.N. resolutions proposing the establishment of an international enclave on Jerusalem to extend for a radius of 16 kilometres. It condemned "the effrontery of the State of Israel which has without right and in defiance of these resolutions and votes tried to make the New City of Jerusalem its capital."

The Catholic world would not be satisfied with Israel's alternate proposal to internationalize only the holy places in Jerusalem, the letter continued.

The Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem had no comment to make on the letter last night.

French Gov't Bows To Labour Demands

PARIS, Thursday (UP).—The French Government bowed today to labour pressure and announced wage rises for hundreds of thousands of workers in state-operated services.

It was announced following a Cabinet meeting that Premier Joseph Laniel's right-wing Government has decreed the wage boost to "live up to its promise of raising the living standard of workers receiving abnormally low" salaries without endangering the stability of the Franc.

Information Minister Emile Hugues said the scheme will affect 302,000 public servants plus an undetermined number of workers in nationalized industries.

Britain and France Cut Bank Rates

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).—Britain and France cut their bank rates today in surprise and unconnected moves to help reduce prices by making it cheaper for industrialists to borrow money.

The Banks of France and England both announced cuts of half per cent from 4 per cent.

In Paris, French financial experts said the cut was the first major move to carry out Finance Minister Felix Faure's cheap money policy as another means to reduce prices. French firms seeking new capital have acquired it by raising prices in order to avoid expensive bank credits, and the new level will help halt the practice, experts said.

In London, experts believed the psychological effect of the reduction might outweigh direct results. Confidence in sterling may be heightened by the fact that Britain feels able to make the gesture in the face of normal seasonal "easiness" in pound sterling.

The Bank of England described the change as "a technical adjustment" to ensure the bank rate did not get out of touch with market rates.

Kaiser-Frazer Denies Illegal Transactions

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — In a statement to the press tonight the Kaiser-Frazer Automobile Manufacturing Company announced that all its transactions abroad were made according to the law and that recent press reports that the company had used foreign currency illegally were unjustified.

CHURCHILL AS 'HYDE'

NICE, Thursday (Reuter). — The Honorary Mayor of Cap d'Ail, travelling as "Mr. Hyde" but instantly recognised as Sir Winston Churchill, arrived today at the Cap d'Ail villa owned by publisher Lord Beaverbrook for a Riviera holiday.

U.S. Flouts Will Of Asian States, Nehru Charges

NEW DELHI, Thursday (Reuter). — Prime Minister Nehru said today that U.S. opposition to India taking part in the Korean political conference had "flouted the will of Asia." He added: "Some powers have not realized that the countries of Asia, however weak, do not propose to be ignored, bypassed or sat on."

(America opposed India's participation in the Korean conference during last month's debate at the extraordinary session of the U.N. General Assembly on the setting up of the conference. Due to this opposition, India withdrew her name for consideration as a member. Although most of the 60-nation Assembly voted for India's participation, she did not have the required two-thirds majority).

China Bedevils U.N.

Mr. Nehru told the House of the People (Lower House of Parliament) that the question of the admission of Communist China was the basic issue bedevilling the United Nations.

China, he said, was a founder member, and the only question was who represented China. It was completely unreal to suggest that the Formosa Government could speak for China, Mr. Nehru declared.

"Nearly the whole of Europe and nearly the whole of Asia wanted one thing, while a number of countries of America did not want it," he said.

"These countries in the Americas had as much right not to want India as the others had to want her," the Premier said, "but the question we are considering is an Asian question. It is a question of Asia, yet the will of Asia had to be flouted because some people who are so intimately concerned with this problem did not feel that way."

Kashmir Plebiscite

Turning to Kashmir, he said that reports of foreign interference in that province were exaggerated. The area is of considerable strategic importance, and shares the misfortune of any country so situated. "All eyes fall on it," he pointed out. "Charges of foreign interference are often made. If there is an element of truth in them, then it is greatly exaggerated."

Mr. Nehru said he told Pakistan Premier Mohammed Ali that they between them must try to isolate the Kashmir problem from big-power politics and choose a plebiscite administration among the small powers. He reiterated India's determination to let the people of Kashmir decide their own future.

He referred to the Portuguese and French possessions on the Indian mainland and said, "If war breaks out — it does not matter between whom — and if these places are used directly or indirectly for purposes of war, we will have to the action."

Dulles Pledges US to Help Ease Tension if Russia Acts

Hits Dilatory Communist Tactics

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said today that the world is at a crisis and it is up to the Communists to remove the roadblocks that stand in the way of peaceful solutions for Korea Indo-China and Germany.

"Mere words" are not enough, Mr. Dulles told the U.N. General Assembly in a speech, and there can be no "new world climate" unless the Communists contribute more to it by changing their policies.

He declared that the United States stands ready to explore all possible means to end tension and bring world peace — before the use of latest scientific weapons "wipe life off the surface of this planet."

DULLES

Mr Dulles accused the Communists of dilatory tactics in Korea since the armistice and added: "We are forced to doubt that the Communist side really wants to comply with the armistice and face up to the problem of withdrawing their forces from Korea and creating a united and independent Korea."

He said if the Soviet Union and Communist China were "willing to renounce ambitions which would be served by control of North Korea, then it should be possible to unite Korea under conditions which would enable the Koreans freely to manage their own affairs."

Mr. Dulles spoke for 37 minutes before the crowded hall, including diplomats from 60 nations.

The Secretary of State mentioned Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov's statements that the Communist and non-communist systems can co-exist peacefully. "Such expressions are welcome," he said, but added that "mere words do not reassure us" in view of the fact that since 1939 "800 million people of some 15 nations have been brought into the Soviet camp of dictatorships and in no case has this come about by voluntary action of the peoples and nations concerned."

Frightening Fact

"History records no more frightening fact," he said. Saying that there has never been a time when the need for harmony was more urgent, Mr. Dulles told the Assembly: "The United States will seek to avoid any word or deed which might needlessly aggravate the present state of dangerous tension."

The division of Germany cannot be perpetuated without grave risks, he said. "The Russian people, like the French people, have not forgotten what their nation suffered from Hitlerite Germany during the Second World War. They expect, and are entitled to, assurance against a repetition of such events ... That is, indeed, the large purpose of the European Defence Community. It will merge German military strength into the structure of a non-aggressive European community. No single member of the community will have the national military strength to serve national ambitions."

Austria presented another test case, he stated. There is no substantial item of disagreement, but

Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Burma Tells U.N. Formosa Insincere

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — Burma charged today that Chinese Nationalist "bandits" plan to continue terrorizing Burmese territory in defiance of the U.N.

Burma made the charge in a written report to the U.N. General Assembly before it was reported from Bangkok that the Burmese-Formosan negotiations had broken down.

Burmese Foreign Minister Sao Hkun Hkio said his Government believed there was "no sincerity" on the part of the Chinese Nationalists. He said Burma had come to the conclusion that the Nationalist troops under General Li Mi will "continue to stay in the territories of Burma on the excuse that they are combatting Communism, when in truth they are bandits and traders in opium who resort to widespread depredations and who give active support to the insurgents in Burma."

Burma thanked the U.S. and Thailand for their efforts to bring about a solution to the problem, but said it felt that the talks in "Bangkok will lead to no spectacular result."

Jamali Forms New Iraqi Cabinet

Dr. Mohammed Fadhil Jamali formed a Cabinet late Wednesday night to replace that of Jamil Midfa'i which resigned a fortnight ago, ANA reports. Jamali is a former Parliament Speaker, served in several Cabinets as Foreign Minister and headed Iraq's delegation to the U.N.

Cabinet members are: Abdullah Bakir, until recently Iraqi Minister to the U.S., Foreign Affairs; Majid Abbas, Communications and Works; General Hussain Makki Khamass, until recently Chief of the General Staff, Defence; Mohammed Ali Mahmoud, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior; Jamil Urfali, Justice; Abdul Karim Uzri, Finance; Abdul Rahman Jalili, Economics; Hassan Abdul Rahman, Social Affairs; Dr. Abdul Majid Kassab, Education; Abdul Ghani Dulli, Agriculture; Ali Haidar Sulaiman, Development; Dr. Abdul Amir Alawi, Health; and four Ministers of State: Rafail Buttil, Propaganda; Akram Abbadi, Tribal Affairs; Shafiq Alani, Religious Organizations; and Sadiq Kamounah.

Israel's Tent Offer To Cyprus Perfectly Timed

By SHAHE GUEBENLIAN
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NICOSIA, Thursday. — The British authorities directing relief work for the Paphos earthquake sufferers expressed considerable satisfaction upon hearing that the Israel Air Force will begin to airlift tents to Cyprus this week.

Israel's gesture could not have been better timed.

Concluding a two-day visit to distant villages tucked away in the heart of the Paphos forest, Commissioner Ian Williams said today that the earthquake damage in the district is "far greater than first thought."

Mr. Williams said there are at least six villages whose fate is similar to Stroumbi (which was completely destroyed). "We shall urgently require many more tents to meet the people's demand," he said.

Reversal Seen of U.S. 'Liberation' Policy

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — Many U.N. delegates today considered that Mr. Dulles' speech appeared to be a reversal of the policy of "liberation" regarding Eastern Europe countries.

His declaration before the General Assembly that "our creed does not call for exporting revolution and inciting others to violence" was seen as being in direct contrast to the call made by the Republicans during the 1952 presidential election campaign for "liberating the enslaved peoples of Europe."

The speech was generally well received by delegates, many of whom commented on its "conciliatory tone."

On disarmament, he was believed to have given Soviet delegate Andrei Vyshinsky every incentive to come forward with new proposals.

Vyshinsky's Reaction

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky said today his reaction to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles speech to the United Nations General Assembly was an "ordinary reaction."

Mr. Vyshinsky was in an unusually affable mood in talking with correspondents after the Dulles speech. When asked what he meant by "ordinary reaction," he said: "everybody knows what ordinary means—it means ordinary."

Asked if he thought Mr. Dulles extended the hand of peace, he said, "It takes two sides to make peace. But it is good to know what Mr. Dulles thinks about it." He added that he hoped to address the General Assembly "in a few days" and indicated he would give more details of his "ordinary reaction" at that time.

Secretaries of New USSR Legation Here

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — M. J.P. Myedyanik and M. A. Semioshkin, the first and second secretaries of the new Soviet legation in Israel, arrived by K.L.M. here today.

They are the first of the Legation staff to arrive, and were met at the Airport by members of the Eastern Bloc diplomatic representations and a delegate of the Russian Orthodox Church.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, apparently uninformed of the arrival, had sent no representative.

The Russian diplomats had with them eight hand-bags. They refused to be interviewed by the press, and left in cars of the Bulgarian and Czechoslovak legations.

Mr. Myedyanik, who had been on the staff of the Soviet Legation before the break of diplomatic relations, recognised one customs official and waved to him, smilingly: "Here's an old acquaintance!"

It is not yet known where the Soviet representatives will establish headquarters. This will be clarified probably tomorrow or early next week, when the First Secretary makes an official call at the Foreign Ministry.

N. Africa on Agenda

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — The U.N. General Assembly today approved inclusion of the Moroccan and Tunisian items on its agenda without any objection or discussion. It also approved inclusion of South Africa's apartheid (racial segregation) policy over the objections of Mr. C. R. Jooste of South Africa.

Holiest Day of Year

The holiest day of the year, Yom Kippur (the Day of Atonement), begins at sundown today. Jews all over the world will gather in synagogues, temples and temporary houses of worship to chant, together with the reader, the centuries-old *Kol Nidre* prayer.

Solemn services will also be held at Israel Defence Forces bases and outposts throughout the country.

The purpose of Yom Kippur, which brings to a close the ten Penitential Days which began on Rosh Hashana, is to effect the forgiveness of sins and reconciliation with God as the result of sincere repentance and the purification of mankind.

The Talmud, however, warns against conceiving falsely the atoning power of this Day: "If one says 'I will sin, and the Day of Atonement will bring me forgiveness,' the Day of Atonement will bring him no atonement."

Yom Kippur will end at sunset tomorrow, when the *shofar* (ram's horn), is blown. It will also be sounded atop the tower on Mt. Zion, recalling the ceremony which customarily took place at the Wailing Wall.

In a Yom Kippur gesture, President Itzhak Ben-Zvi yesterday commuted the death sentence of 21-year-old Ya'acov Mizrahi to life imprisonment. Mizrahi was sentenced to death in May 1951 by the Jerusalem District Court for the murder of a real estate agent, and again in November, 1952 for the murder of a porter.

Other criminals also received commutations and pardons from the President.

The Jerusalem Municipality offices will be closed to the public today. Urgent enquiries may be made by telephone, number 4390 regarding water supply and number 5194 regarding sanitation.

Egypt, Britain Cooperate to Save Life of Italian Jewish Girl

LONDON, Thursday. — Egypt and Britain overlooked their current dispute over the Suez base and went into close collaboration to save the life of a six-year old Italian Jewish girl.

Ginette Cohen was flown here from Alexandria last night for an operation by brain specialists at the Radcliffe Infirmary in Oxford after she was accidentally shot in the head during Egyptian military operations near Alexandria.

A British military surgeon was authorised by the Egyptian authorities to travel to Alexandria to see Ginette despite the Egyptian ban on British military personnel leaving the Canal Zone, but said the extraction of the bullet was too difficult to attempt in Egypt.

The girl and her father, Sgr. Victor Cohen, an Alexandria businessmen, were driving near the manoeuvre grounds when a stray rifle bullet struck Ginette. She was taken immediately to Alexandria's Jewish hospital, where a German surgeon, Fritz Katz, stated that only a few surgeons could perform the delicate operation.

After investigations one of those surgeons was found to be Col. MacMillan, stationed with the British forces in the Canal Zone. Contacts between the Italian and British Embassies and the Egyptian Government resulted in his immediate flight by R.A.F. plane to Alexandria.

Because no hospital in Egypt is equipped for such a delicate operation, Col. MacMillan suggested her removal to London. Egyptian exit visas were promptly granted for Ginette, her father and a nurse. Ginette was flown to Cairo by a chartered plane which landed her near a BOAC plane which took her on to London. *(INA, AP)*

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RAMAT GAN

Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi on Wednesday entertained to luncheon Professor and Mrs. B. Mazar, Professor M. Schwabe and Mr. Israel and Mrs. Shlomo Ginossar. Yesterday the President, Chairman of the Israel Journalists Association, Mr. Israel Finkelstein, Chairman of the Sokolov House Building Committee, and Mr. Y. Ron, Secretary of the Israel Journalists Association.

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Departures yesterday included Mr. I. Ben-Aharon, M.K., to the U.S. by El Al to attend the Inter-Parliamentary Conference; Dr. Nelson Glueck, the archaeologist, to the U.S. by T.W.A.; Mr. Y. Koshev, Fuel Adviser to the Government, to Great Britain by T.W.A.; and Mr. B. Ostrovsky, Chairman of the Raanana Local Council, to the U.S. to confer with American investors.

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Arrivals included Tel Aviv District Court Judge S. Zeltner, from Britain, by Air France, where he inspected the legal system; Mr. A. Robe, Acting Chairman of the Israel Executive of the World Jewish Congress, from Geneva; and Mr. A. Van Raasm Isaac, Vice-President of the Lock Joint Pipe Co. in the U.S., by K.L.M.

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BIRTH

BERSHADSKY—To Paina (nee Blisovsky) wife of Mr. Bobby Bershadsky, on September 15, at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv—a son.

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ENGAGEMENT

Kuwar — Krikorian

The engagement is announced between Mr. George Kuwar and Miss Alda Krikorian, both of Jerusalem.

Kollek Leaves for U.S.

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — Mr. T. Kollek, Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, left for the U.S. by K.L.M. this morning, arriving at the airport only a minute or so before the plane left. While in the U.S. he will deal with financial matters and the programme for the U.J.A. during the coming year.

Mr. Kollek's late arrival here was caused by the theft of his car from outside his house last night. When he found it gone from the spot where he had left it he phoned the police, who told him that at that very moment the vehicle had been reported abandoned in a street some distance from his residence.

Kiosks Using Special Unit To Clean Glasses

Jerusalem Post Reporter

An all-out drive for cleanliness in kiosks, launched by the Ministry of Health, has resulted in 400 kiosk owners buying a specially designed unit for disinfecting glasses, at a cost of IL.15, excluding the disinfectant itself which is expensive.

Most of the co-operating kiosks are in the three main cities, but the campaign has also begun in towns and villages, and will be extended to cafés and bars.

The lack of sanitary inspectors impedes thorough supervision of places where the apparatus has been installed, but a general check-up recently showed that kiosk-owners were using the disinfector.

Health inspectors can demand prosecution of a kiosk-owner not fulfilling the conditions under which his permit was granted, and permits are now issued with the proviso that glasses be disinfected in the proper way. The Ministry of Health has clamped down on imitations of the specified apparatus.

Dish-washing in restaurants is now subject to stricter regulation, and methods of disinfection have been defined by the Sanitation Department of the Ministry.

Planet Found

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Thursday (USIS). — Harvard University has reported discovery of what might be the long-sought 10th planet.

It was sighted in the southern sky by a European astronomer, Mr. S. Arends, and is of the 13th magnitude.

Where to go

TODAY

★ Archaeology: — Permanent exhibition, Dept. of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Hamelech, 10-1.

★ Recorded Music: — "Music to Inspire" (Rampal); Bach: Violin Concerto No. 2 in B Major, with Endre Wolf and the Copenhagen Chamber Orchestra, Y.M.C.A. Terrace 8.30 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ Recorded Music: — Recorded Music Hour: Smetana: "The Moldau," with Arthur Fiedler and the Boston Pops Orchestra, Y.M.C.A. Auditorium 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Theatre: — "Mr. Reiser Elects," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi 9 p.m.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL OPERA

During to repairs and renovations in the Habimah Hall, no performances will be held this week.

TEL AVIV: HABIMAH
Tuesday, Sept. 22, 8.30 p.m.
Song of Norway
Operetta in 2 acts (7 scenes) based on the life and music of Edvard Grieg

TEL AVIV: HABIMAH
Tuesday, Sept. 22, 8.30 p.m.
Carmen
Opera in 4 acts by Bizet

Tickets: Beilis, 67 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 5615 and at the Habimah box office.
Ramat Gan: Richardis 49 Rehov Bialik

Press Review

'A Considerable Achievement' For Israel at United Nations

Commenting on the election of an Israel representative to one of the Vice-Presidencies of the U.N. General Assembly, "Davar" (Histadrut) calls it a considerable achievement rather than an automatic success. The paper's political correspondent says that this election is likely to strengthen Israel's prestige on the international scene.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) comments on recent attacks by Arab statesmen including Gamal Abdel Nasser and Colonel Shishakly against Israel. The paper welcomes the U.N. Chief Observer's announcement that he will not hesitate to ask for a convention of the Security Council if the situation on the Israel-Arab frontier should deteriorate. This shows, says the paper, that General Bennike has realized that the continual infiltration is tantamount to guerrilla warfare.

"Herut" deals with the decision of "Intourist," the Soviet travel agency, to return thousands of food parcels sent from people in this country to relatives in the Soviet Union, because the Treasury has allegedly not cancelled an old debt.

Civil Servants' Pay

Several newspapers consider Government employees' demands for a wage increase. An "Ha'aretz" (Independent) correspondent investigating conditions, found that a medium bracket Government employee, married, with three children, must spend about IL.30 more than he earns to cover minimum domestic expenses. Higher civil servants of similar status require an extra IL.60. Editorially the paper comments on the undue political bias in Government offices which was clearly shown in the recent dispute between the Minister of Commerce and the Civil Servants' Association about the transfer of an employee in his Ministry.

"Zmanim" (Progressive) says that the rise in the C.o.L. bonus shows that the economy is as yet far from being stable, a state of affairs brought about by the change in the exchange rate of foreign currency. The aim was, to be sure, to increase production, but as this result has not been achieved, the entire policy should be re-examined.

Revised Classification

"Omer" (Histadrut) demands a revision of the classification of Government employees. The paper mentions anomalies created by the introduction of special allotments, so that, for instance, the Director General of the Foreign Ministry receives a smaller wage than an Assistant District Engineer. "Ha'boker" (General Zionist) demands a new deal for communication, in view of the fact that "we have failed to organize traffic" — meaning the bus cooperatives. The needs of the public and our economy should be made the criterion for reorganization.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) comments editorially on the visit of its youth delegation to the Communist Festival in Bucharest while publishing elsewhere an exchange of letters on the scientific value of the new Kinsey report.

European Death Rates Show Drop in 1952

GENEVA, Thursday (Reuter).—The World Health Organization has reported that throughout most of Europe death rates continued to decline in 1952.

In a Vital Statistics Report for 1952, it said during that year the world's health continued generally to improve in many countries.

Births were in general stationary. Maximum mortality from alcoholism among men was 9.8 a 100,000 males and among women 3.4 a 100,000 females.

Under the heading of "senility" and "ill-defined" and "unknown" causes, the death rates varied widely between 509.3 for 100,000 of population in more highly developed countries.

Danes Absorb Greenland

COPENHAGEN, Thursday (Reuter). — Denmark has officially told the U.N. that Greenland was no longer her colony but part of Denmark proper.

Denmark therefore wants to relinquish her membership of the U.N. Committee for Non-Self-governing Territories.

In a note to U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjoeld, Denmark said she would submit no more information on Greenland to the Committee.

SWISS POLICE SEARCH FOR MRS. MCLEAN

GENEVA, Thursday (Reuter).—A spokesman of the British Consulate General said here yesterday that Mrs. Melinda MacLean, wife of the missing British diplomat Donald MacLean, and her children had "disappeared and are being looked for." Her car was found today in Lausanne.

The Geneva Police Chief stated today "We have alerted all Swiss frontier police posts to look for her. Personally I do not think she has been kidnapped."

Mrs. MacLean, who was an American, came to live at her mother's flat here last October where she had remained except for occasional trips to London and elsewhere.

A Foreign Office spokesman in London told reporters today, "there is no evidence to show whether Mrs. MacLean's disappearance was voluntary or involuntary."

The two security investigators who flew to Switzerland have not stopped working on the case since Mr. MacLean disappeared.

Mr. MacLean, 39, former head of the British Foreign Office American Department, disappeared with a fellow diplomat, Guy Burgess, after landing from a Channel steamer at St. Malo, Northern France in May, 1951.

Tourists Help Close Europe's Dollar Gap

STRASBOURG, Thursday (Reuter). — American tourists gave a strong fillip to the closing of Europe's dollar gap in the past year, according to a report on economic progress being debated by the 15-nation Council of Europe here.

The report, specially prepared by O.E.E.C., states that dollar earnings from American tourists in Europe rose by about 20% in the year 1952/53.

Better harvests, smaller imports of American coal and bigger exports to North America also contributed to a fall in the dollar gap from $1,712m. in the first six months of 1952 to $597m. during the same period of this year.

One of the major debates in the Council will be next week's discussion of a report on defence progress by Colonel Jan Sena, leading Dutch military expert.

Colonel Sena presses Atlantic Pact chiefs to give more details of the gap between Russia's military strength and Western weakness to prevent Europe from being misled by Soviet peace gestures.

Tourism Unit Hears Plans for Capital

The Council for Encouraging Tourism in Jerusalem considered a series of suggestions by the Municipal Committee headed by Dr. A. Amdur, at its recent first meeting.

The Committee made various proposals concerning greeting signs, decorations in public squares, cleanliness of streets, lighting, and a suggestion to ask cafe owners to keep their cafes open until midnight.

The 20-member Council, representing all bodies interested in encouraging tourism, also discussed plans for setting up information and complaint centres.

Vegetable Council Asks No Crop Decrease

Past achievements and future plans for vegetable-raising were discussed yesterday at a meeting of the Agriculture Ministry's Vegetable Advisory Council at Hakirya, Tel Aviv.

The Council concluded, among other things, that:

a) no sound basis exists for decreasing the vegetable crop next year, since Israel's vegetable farmers are not yet growing adequate amounts for domestic consumption, and there are indications that there are possibilities of exporting fresh and preserved vegetables;

b) the Council will, by a guaranteed minimum price system, ensure an adequate crop of basic vegetables, and

c) no vegetable can be grown without an occasional crop surplus.

A joint committee of food processors and farmers was elected. The committee will set the terms of tomato growing, export and pricing for processing.

MUSIC AT EXHIBITION

At the opening ceremony of the Conquest of the Desert Exhibition which will begin at 5.30 p.m. next Tuesday, the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, augmented by the Police Band and the Kol Zion Choir, will perform under the baton of Mr. G. Singer.

At 9 p.m., the above ensemble will perform, under the direction of Mr. Heinz Freudenthal, the "Sacred Service" by Darius Milhaud. The soloist will be Joseph Blumberg.

A POST OFFICE branch will open in Kiryat Hayovel (Beit Mazmil), Jerusalem, on Sunday. It will operate from 8-12.30 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.; on Fridays from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Petah Tikva Celebrates Anniversary Next Month

PETAH TIKVA, Thursday.—The 75th anniversary of this town will be celebrated here during the week beginning October 6 (Tishri 27), the day the first furrow was turned on the settlement's land.

The older settlers will go up to Jerusalem on the first day; the second will be devoted chiefly to memorial services in which the Chief of Staff will participate; the President will visit the town on the third day. On the last day, a public assembly will be attended by the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet.

T.A. Art Gallery Opens

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — The Baruch Chemerinsky Art Gallery at 26 Rehov Gordon here, was officially opened yesterday. The works of 11 local painters and sculptors were exhibited to a number of guests, including Mayor Levanon and Mr. Y. Bertonoff of "Habimah."

The exhibition will continue until October 10.

Religious Services

Sabbat begins in Jerusalem at 5.50 p.m. today and ends at 6.17 p.m. tomorrow

JERUSALEM

Tashurun Synagogue: Kol Nidre: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 7.00 a.m. Minha, 3.00 p.m.; Tki'a: 6.05 p.m.

Ohel Ya'akov (Gan Rehavia): Kol Nidre: 5.35. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Yizkor: 4.00 p.m.

Jerusalem Baptist Congregation: Ogrp. Gan Rehavia, E.S. 6 p.m. Tomorrow: Bible Study: 10 a.m. Wednesday: Bible reading & Prayer, 8 p.m.

Seventh Day Adventists Congregation in Israel (Rehov Abraham Lincoln): Tonight: Bible Study and Prayer, 6 p.m. Tomorrow: 9.30 a.m.: Lecture Service in French. Garden, Bulgarian with translation in English.

Jehovah's Witnesses: 16/4 Moria St., Baca'a; Bible Study — Tomorrow night: 7.30 p.m. Tuesday: 8 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (96 Dizengoff Road): Kol Nidre: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow:

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Assuta, 13 King George, 4872. Manny, Mahane Yehuda, 3048.

TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 3536. Zucker 27 Sheinkin, 3655. Aliya, 22 Ha'aliya, 62300. Ora, 99 Dizengoff, 28320. Hadassah, Hatikva Qr., 67264. JAFFA: Al Kamal, 65 Rehov 4. RAMAT GAN: Heral, 54 Herzl. GIVATAYIM: Briut, 7 Byrkin.

HAIFA: Schmidt, 46 Herzl, 4041. Wadi Nisnas, 29 Khuri, 4197. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Pentagon.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Batisch, 8 Strauss, 2911. Levanit, 8 Julian's Way, 4268.

TEL AVIV-JAFFA (8 a.m.-7 p.m.): Altman, 1 King George, 3791. Molshadsky, 7 Ben Yehuda, 3870. Yaffa, 173 Ben Yehuda, 34843 Maccabi, New Maccabi Qr., 67387 Al Kamal, 65 Rehov 4, Jaffa (7 to 12 p.m.): Kolberg, 23 Allenby 3366. Emanuel, 62 Ben Yehuda, 22907. Bnoh, 23 Ha'aliya, 4980. Pilersdorf, 27 Nahlat Binyamin, 4048. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qr., 67387. Galzika, 19 Rehov 4 Jaffa, 80420. RAMAT GAN: Hygea, 81 Arlosoroff. RAMAT GAN BET: Levin, 38 Derech Hanegbah.

HAIFA: Wadi Nisnas, 29 Khuri, 4197. Merkaz, 120 Pins, 4979. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Pentagon.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 7.15 & 9 p.m.

ARNON: Detective Story.
EDEN: Singin' In The Rain. (7.15 & 9.15 p.m.)
EDISON: Woman in Hiding.
HAZAMIR: Two Tickets to Broadway.
ORGIL: The Scandals of Clochemerle.
ORION: Miraculous Journey.
ORNA: Undercover.
STUDIO: Madness of the Heart (Eighth Week). (9 p.m. only).
TEL-OR: Rise Amare.
ZION: Submarine Command.

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WANTED LONG PLAY RECORDS
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The Long Play Record Library "Russel."
1 Rehov Jabotinsky, Tel Aviv Hours: 12-1, 4-7

BUS TRANSPORT TO THE RAMAT GAN STADIUM ON SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, OPENING OF THE MACCABIAH

For the convenience of persons visiting the Maccabiah at the Ramat Gan Stadium which opens on Sunday, 3 central bus stations have been arranged. Buses will run from 12.45 p.m. onwards. The central stations are as follows:—

- Rehov Mikveh Israel, cr. Bursilai
- Rehov Ben Yehuda, next to Beth Ha'am (before Rehov Shalom Aleichem).
- Rehov Arlosoroff, next to Armon David Cinema

After the Opening Ceremony, all the buses will return to the Central Bus Station by way of Rehov Dizengoff.

Bus routes No. 32, 82, 81, 82, and 42 will not operate during the hours 12.30—4 p.m.

The public is requested to travel as early as possible to avoid congestion and facilitate smooth transport service to the Stadium in time for the beginning of the Opening Ceremony.

"DAN"
TRANSPORT DEPT.

Saudi Arabia Buys From W. Germany

BERLIN, Thursday (UP). — Prince Abdullah Feisal, grandson of King Ibn Saud, has announced the conclusion of a $2m. contract for German electrical equipment. He indicated that Saudi Arabia may soon sign a trade agreement with West Germany.

Prince Abdullah, who is Saudi Arabia's Minister of Interior and Public Health, said that the contract has been signed with the Siemens Company. He added that talks on a trade agreement between the two countries had begun with West Germany.

Saudi Arabia wishes to pursue a liberal trade policy with all nations, Prince Abdullah told a press conference, but he declined to comment on the Israel-German Reparations Treaty.

Jordan "Very Quiet," Says U.S. Envoy

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — Ambassador to Jordan Joseph Green has returned home in the liner United States to report to the State Department.

"The situation in Jordan is very quiet most of the time," he told reporters. "Once in a while there are a few border incidents with Israel. The economy of the country is a very difficult one, and Jordan has given asylum to about 450,000 Christians and Moslems from Israel."

Centre Being Built For Haifa Industrialists

HAIFA, Thursday. — Haifa industrialists are building an administrative and organizational centre for themselves. A small, three-storey building in the New Business Centre here, already begun, will house the Industrial Bank on the groundfloor, and the offices of the Manufacturers' Association's Haifa Branch and meeting rooms on the upper floors. At present, they occupy congested and inadequate premises in Bovis House. The funds have been contributed by members of the Association. The centre is to be completed within six months.

University Library Receives Gift

Dr. Radcliffe N. Salaman, of Royston, Herts, has presented the Jewish National and University Library with a large number of reprints collected, arranged and indexed by himself for use in connection with his researches on virus diseases, the Hebrew University announces.

Reprints issued by the Galton Laboratory of the London University College were secured by Dr. Salaman for the Library.

Copies have also been received of "The Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society," "Biological Reviews," "The Palestine Exploration Quarterly," "Proceedings and Journal of the Linnean Society" of London, and other important periodicals with which the Library has been supplied for many years past.

For long, Dr. Salaman has been a member of the Hebrew University's Board of Governors. His recent gifts of reprints and periodicals were included in a large consignment of publications collected for the Library by the English Friends of the Hebrew University.

EGYPT ASKS FUNDS

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter).—Egyptian Finance Minister Abdul Guelil el-Emary said today that his country was seeking World Bank support for a $700m. "T.V.A. on the Nile" which would increase Egyptian farm output by one-third.

He said that Egypt hoped to duplicate on a somewhat smaller scale the Tennessee Valley Authority with the construction of a Government-financed system for providing water power, irrigation and other benefits.

The 47-year-old economist, who holds the portfolio of both Finance and National Economy in General Mohammed Nagib's Government, came to Washington for a meeting of the World Bank and Monetary Fund.

L.O.A. HOUSE
L.O.A. Mizrahi Orchestra of 40
Thursday, Sept. 24
GALA CONCERT
in honour of the Maccabiah.
Conductor: Shabtai Petrushka
Soloist: Noemi Shri
Monday, Sept. 28
CONCERT
Compositions by Moshe Vilenski in honour of his 20 years' musical work in this country.
Conductor: M. Vilenski
Soloist: Shoshana Damari, Levi Galperin (Bass-Baritone)
Both performances start at 8.45 p.m.
Tickets:
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Notice to the Public

"MACCABIAH" STAMP

The Postmaster General announces that on September 20, 1953, a special stamp for 150 prutah will be issued on the occasion of the 4th Maccabiah.

This stamp will be sold on and after September 20 at all Post Offices throughout the country and at the Philatelic Service, 2 Rehov Pinsker, Tel Aviv.

First-day covers will be sold at 40 prutah each at the Philatelic Service at the special branch of the Post Office to be opened at the new Post Office building in Ramat Gan, (25 Rehov Bialik), and at all Post Offices throughout the country. First-day covers and all postal matter stamped with the new stamp only, will be franked on request with the special "Day of Issue" cancellation in addition to the Post Office and at the Philatelic Service.

First-day covers bearing the new stamp and franked with the cancellation of the special branch of the Post Office to be opened at Ramat Gan on the occasion of the 4th Maccabiah, will be on sale at 150 prutah on the day of issue at the temporary branch of the Philatelic Service, Main Post Office Building, Allenby Road, Tel Aviv.

The attention of the public is drawn to the fact that stamps with decorative tabs and block numbers will be sold until further notice at the Philatelic Service and on the day of issue at the temporary branch mentioned above.

For the convenience of collectors, special counters will be opened on the day of issue at the main Post Offices in Jerusalem and Haifa for sale of the new stamp. At these counters, the new stamps will be sold in the following quantities: 20 stamps with decorative tabs; 3 full sheets; 3 sheets with block numbers.

The stamp and the cover were designed by Wind-Struski, Tel Aviv.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE COMPULSORY LOAN, 1953

The attention of persons owing Compulsory Loan payments (Property Tax) is drawn to para 27 (Gimmel) of the Law, according to which an owner of property who pays the whole amount within six months from the beginning of validity of the Law (i.e. before October 3, 1953), will be entitled to a 10% reduction.

Accordingly, all persons concerned are requested to apply to one of the District Offices of the Compulsory Loan for settlement of their account.

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Director,
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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	°A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	20	14	26	28
Tiberias	41	22	32	32
Haifa Port	32	23	28	27
Natanya	41	21	29	30
Hakirya	33	18	30	27
Tel Aviv Port	29	20	27	30
Lydda Airport	28	19	30	30
Jerusalem	24	16	24	24
Beersheba	34	14	30	30
Eilat	28	22	34	34

°A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Max. temp. C) Maxim. yesterday D) Maximum temp expected today

• • •

FOR REPORTEDLY tearing up his wife's clothes in order to force her to consent to a divorce, Yosef Mizrahi was detained for three days on the order of a Jerusalem Magistrate yesterday.

• • •

THE DETENTION of three residents of the Arab village of Beit Safafa, suspected of conspiracy in the throwing of hand grenades in the Katamon quarter in Jerusalem, was yesterday extended six days by a Jerusalem Magistrate. Two other villagers who had been detained were released on IL.2,000 bail.

Riger, Head of T.A. Welfare Dept., Quits

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Dr. Shaul Riger, Head of the Municipal Welfare Department has tendered his resignation to the Mayor. He told *The Jerusalem Post* today that the working conditions in the department did not enable him to contine in his post.

Dr. Riger would not elaborate on his statement but it is understood that his step was prompted by the financial difficulties of the department, which deals annually with the somewhat suprising figure of 10% of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa population.

Mrs. P. Talber (General Zionists) who heads welfare affairs as member of the Municipal Council said tonight that the IL.1.5m. budget of the department was indeed difficient by at least IL.120,000 and that Dr. Riger, Head of the department for the last seven years "cannot take the responsibility of running a department without sufficient funds." She emphasized particularly the fact that the department takes care of hundreds of homeless children and the curtailing of services for them was inconceivable.

Pearlman Confirms Move To Capital

On his return from a vacation in Europe, Mr. Moshe Pearlman, Director of the Government Information Services, yesterday confirmed the impending transfer of the Services' Head Office from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. A branch of the Government Press Division will remain in Tel Aviv to keep contact with the editorial offices of local papers.

Appointment of a chief for Kol Yisrael, and reshuffling of personnel, will be considered in the next few weeks, Mr. Pearlman indicated.

J'lem Municipality To Distribute Foliage

The Jerusalem Municipality has appealed to all citizens not to mutilate trees and other foliage in order to obtain sukka decorations.

The Municipal Gardening Commission will distribute shade (the foliature used as a ceiling for the *succa*) starting Sunday at Sanhedrin Park on King George Avenue and in the loc near Schnellers, in Makor Baruch, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

"Yiskor" Goes To Press

The Memorial Book, "Yiskor," which contains the biographies and photographs of those who fell in the War of Independence, has gone to press. It is published by the Military Memorial Department of the Ministry of Defence.

New Milk-Grading System Approved

A plan to set up a new milk grading system which will encourage the production of milk with a low bacteria content has been agreed upon by an inter-Ministerial committee after consulations with producers, dairy and marketing agencies, a spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced in Jerusalem yesterday.

According to the decision, the next nine months will be a trial period during which the various dairies will grade the milk and make bacteria counts. Observers conjecture that one of the reasons for the nine months' delay is to enable this plan to dovetail with the proposed bottling scheme.

ARMED INFILTRATORS PUT TO FLIGHT

An Israel ambush surprised a band of armed infiltrators near Orim, in the Negev, early Saturday morning the Army spokesman announced yesterday.

The infiltrators were put to flight, leaving behind a quantity of irrigation pipes they had stolen form the settlement.

RATION NEWS

SOUTHERN DISTRICT: Eggs: 2, Aleph 10; tamp. 5; for expectant mothers: 2, coup. 12; for invalids: 4, Het Aleph 2; 3, Het Bet 11; 5, Het Gimel 11; for vegetarians: 10, Aleph 17, 18, 19, Yav 15; tamp. 44; for children: 250 gr., Yav 25, Poultry for expectant mothers: 750 gr., 6; for elderly persons: 250 gr., Mem Aleph 1; for invalids: 500 gr., Het Aleph 1, Het Bet 10, Het Gimel 10, 11, Frozen meat: 100 gr., Aleph 20; tamp. 39, Fresh carp: 100 gr., Aleph 13; tamp. 25, Butter for 3; tamp. 42, Pitte 100 gr., vegetarians: 100 gr., Aleph 11, 12.

Tourism Earns $7.5m. This Year; Organized Groups on Increase

Israel's tourist trade will show a 3% increa and bring $7.5m. into the Treasury by the end of 1953, Mr. A. Irron, head of the Government Tourist Centre announced at a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday.

Organized group tours are on the increase, he said; one of every four of the 25,000 tourists that have visited Israel from January until the end of August was a member of an organized group. Altogether 135 such tours have spent time in Israel during the first eight months of the year.

The average tourist spends about 20 days in Israel according to Mr. Irron's figures, and spends about $5 a day over that period, plus just over $2 daily for gifts. These expenses compare very favourably with Europe where, on the whole costs are much higher. From the Tourist Centre's figures, it would seem that a tourist can spend 20 days here at an average total cost of $140.

The former black market in tourist dollars which brought the average tourist bank transactions down to $47 a person in the first three months of this year is now almost non-existent, Mr. Irron said. As of April, when the more realistic IL.1.800 per $1 rate was adopted, the average tourist has exchanged $107 at banks.

Organized tourism rose from last year's first eight months' total of approximately 5,000 to 7,000 in the comparable period this year. The increase is a welcome one, both in its own right and because it involves groups. Not only is it possible to organize preparations for such bodies well in advance, but also most of them are interested in specific phases of life in Israel—for example in education or religion—and they therefore make a more complete study of life here, acting as "unofficial ambassadors" upon their return home.

The most important development in tourism affecting Israel has been the increasing build-up of "Europe and Israel" tours. Financially it is much more feasible to encourage touring to a bloc of countries. Since the Arab states do not wish to cooperate, Israel has been successfully advertised by many American agencies as a partner in a Europe-Near East tour.

At a forthcoming meeting of American tourist agencies to be held in Italy next month, Mr. Irron will further propagate this idea. He will return to Israel accompanied by 50 travel agents, 20 of them tour operators, who will examine tourist arrangements here on their own.

Pilgrimages have also increased; 2,500 pilgrims visited here up to September 1 of this year, as compared with 1,600 in the similar period last year. Mr. Irron stressed the importance of the cooperation of the Roman Catholic Church in this particular field.

The majority of tourists came from North America, followed by Latin America. Sweden and France top the list for European tourists.

NEW STAMPS ON SALE NEXT WEEK

Two commemorative stamps will be issued by the Ministry of Posts next week, celebrating two important events which will take place in Israel.

On Sunday, a 110-prutа stamp honouring the Fourth International Maccabiah will be issued. It was designed by Wind-Struskey, and shows the globe being held in the palm of a hand.

The Conquest of the Desert stamp, designed by A. Gomes, is in five colours: yellow-green, rose, red, green and black. Its denomination is 200 prutа, and will go on sale at post offices throughout the country on Tuesday.

Stream of Maccabiah Athletes Continues

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. —The steady stream of Maccabiah athletes continued today, as 200 sportsmen from seven countries arrived here. They were taken to Maccabiah Village.

In Tel Aviv today, spokesmen for the Israel Hapoel complained that their organization was being given the "silent treatment" (lack of publicity), despite the fact that more than half of the Israel team is from Hapoel.

HALEVI AND MENKES

Acting on the recommendation of his Public Advisory Committee the Chief of Staff has ordered that Shmuel Halevi and Yosef Menkes be released. They have been held in administrative detention as terrorist suspects.

'Bin Nun,' Sailors In Taranto Since May

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM).—Foreign investors of the Israel Judges Shipping Line whose vessel, the s.s. Bin Nun, is laid up in Taranto harbour, Italy, today appealed to the Government to appoint an inquiry commission to investigate the technical faults which have arisen in the ship. The spokesmen, Mr. A. Krasnov, and Mr. I. Zack, also appealed to the Government to pay the IL.100,000 grant allegedly promised the Company.

The Bin Nun sailed on its maiden voyage for the Company last May from Haifa bound for New York, but she developed trouble shortly after putting to sea and has been in Taranto harbour ever since. There was food and supplies for 100 days aboard, and claims that the sailors were in distress were therefore untrue, they said.

Later today a delegation from the Seamen's Union appealed to the Company for the crew to be flown home. Company spokesmen said they were not empowered to negotiate with the Union here, but would appeal to the directors in the U.S. to permit the crew's transfer.

Solitary Confinement

TEL AVIV Thursday (ITIM) —Tension in the Tel Mond Prison where the terrorists have been held in solitary confinement for the past five days has not eased, relatives said here today. The latter have now been allowed to visit the prisoners after Minister of Police Behor Shitreet gave permission for holiday visits notwithstanding the jail authorities' decision to forbid such.

Elementary School Hours Announced

Details of the reduced study week for the various elementary school grades, introduced, because of budgetary limitations, were announced yesterday.

The weekly schedule in the first and second grades will be 21 hours; third and fourth grades, 24 hours; fifth grade, 28 hours; sixth, seventh and eighth grades, 29 hours.

This schedule applies to State Education and State Religious Education schools.

SHIP RETURNED

The 50-ton Lebanese boat which last week entered Haifa port in search of shelter from a storm, was freed and allowed to continue on her way to the Lebanon yesterday, the Army spokesman announced. The vessel carried three crewmembers.

LEBANON RELINQUISHES CLAIM TO LEAD ARABS

The Lebanon has relinquished in favour of Egypt its claims to appoint a Lebanese general to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the unified Arab army, "El Jaridah," the Beirut daily, reports.

SHARETT ON U.S., ARAB RELATIONS

(Continued from P. 1)

for Israel, since as far as Israel is concerned, this is merely a matter of frontier defence — in itself a most important consideration — whereas for Jordan it is a question of actual survival, a life and death issue for the Kingdom.

"Since, however, no Armistice Agreement can produce permanent stability unless it is transformed into a peace settlement, one can only express astonishment at the blindness of the rulers of Jordan in rejecting the offer for peace, in which alone they can find a long-term guarantee for the independence and territorial integrity of their country.

"Be that as it may, it should be clear to all concerned that Israel has not the slightest interest in upsetting the present equilibrium. We have said it times out of number. It is a patent fact that at every stage aggressive initiative has come from the Jordan side of the border.

"If only the Jordan authorities would take their section of the border zone under effective control and put an end to all the incursions and outbreaks of violence, complete calm would immediately be re-established."

Ministry Transfer

On a question about the transfer of the Foreign Ministry to Jerusalem Mr. Sharett stated that it must be viewed as a process which is bound to take time.

"I once recalled in the Knesset," he said, "that King David had reigned seven years in Hebron before he moved to Jerusalem. It has taken the Foreign Ministry less time to do so.

"Other Government Departments were even quicker. But the process has not yet been completed. We found ourselves in an anomalous situation, for which there was no precedent in the experience of modern nations; namely, that all Government Departments and the Knesset were in one city while the Foreign Ministry was in another.

"We have liquidated this anomaly, but we are now up against another incongruous situation, for which again there is no parallel in international experience; namely, that while the Foreign Ministry is in one city all the foreign missions which are supposed to maintain day-to-day contact with it are situated in and around another. Let us hope that just as we were successful in normalizing the position on the first score, so we shall be on the second. But it must take time.

"Quite apart from the practical difficulty of all the missions finding suitable accommodation in Jerusalem, it is common knowledge that there are objections of principle to be overcome. It is to be assumed that with the passage of time a way to overcome the difficulties will be found."

The Foreign Minister was then asked about relations with neighbouring countries. He said:

"I am not aware of any change in our relations with the neighbouring countries. All I am aware of is certain developments against that background. Take, for example, the case of the ship s.s. Parnon. It is highly gratifying that Egypt has understood that it would not be to her advantage to pursue a purely arbitrary course in the regulation of traffic through the Suez Canal.

Historic Struggle

"Egypt must have realized that less than at any other time in the past would such behaviour befit her now when she is engaged in an historic struggle for the assertion of her sovereignty in that area.

"I should like to add that had this ship passed through the Canal on her way from Haifa to Eilat entirely unhindered, it would have meant a smaller score for us than in the actual case when the passage was challenged and an attempt was made to prevent it by force only to lead to the understanding that it would be wiser to leave it alone.

"An unassailable position has thereby been established with the sanction of all concerned to the effect that the Suez Canal can serve as a free waterway for sea traffic between one Israel port and another, in both directions. Having given expression to satisfaction on this issue — and I have rare occasion to speak in that vein when referring to our neighbours — I must point out that the problem of the Suez Canal has by no means been thereby solved for us.

"Shipments of most essential supplies, including oil and other vital materials, are still being interfered with and in fact made impossible by Egypt on the plea that she is still at war with us — in flagrant violation of the resolutions adopted by the Security Council on this particular issue. So our efforts to put an end to this situation must continue."

The position of Israel's Arabs was the next question. To this the Foreign Minister replied:

"I believe experience has proved that a great deal has been done by the Government of Israel for the betterment of the position of the Arabs after the state of chaos in which we inherited responsibility for this minority. On the whole, the Government need by no means feel ashamed of its record in this regard.

"The extension of the public education, health and social welfare services; the care taken by the Ministry of Agriculture for the improvement of Arab farming; by the Ministry of Labour for providing employment; by the Ministry of Interior for the development of local government, etc., all constitute a fairly imposing total of positive achievement.

War of Aggression

"On the other hand, one must always remember that the country has been prey to a bloody war; that it was a war of aggression by the Arab people, both inside and outside Israel, against the Jewish people; that it has experienced violent dislocation; that many of its people were uprooted and the empty spaces thus created were filled.

"Not everything could be restored to the *status quo ante* even for the Arabs who stayed on in Israel and adopted it as their home. Moreover, this minority has remained connected by ties of blood and common national consciousness with the Arab people outside Israel, the declared position of which is that it is still at war with Israel — and not only formally so but in day-to-day behaviour.

"It is against this background that whatever has been or has not been done by the Government of Israel for the Arab minority must be appraised. It is again in this context that the primary question of security as well as many other problems have to be examined.

"Take the question of the displaced Arabs in Israel. Its solution undeniably depends on the Government, but it also depends on the people directly concerned.

"Because of the war and the havoc it has wrought, many of these people cannot be restored to their former lands either because other people are now living on them or because of weighty security reasons. What is impossible is impossible and no arguments will avail, but the Government by no means proposes to disregard the rights of these people and abandon them to their fate. It is offering them other land instead or, if they prefer, monetary compensation.

"This clearly entails cooperation on their part. They cannot in the same breath refuse a substitute offer of land and complain that nobody is taking care of them.

"Similarly, if there are grave violations of public safety, measures must be taken, and then people who refuse to cooperate with the authorities in this sphere cannot pose as innocent victims of arbitrary rule when measures are adopted against them on account of their deliberate refusal to lend support to the Government in its stand against violation of security within their villages.

"As for the future, there should be two main trends.

"First and foremost, satisfaction of legitimate needs and constant improvement. The position of the Arab minority is not the only domain in the life of Israel where things leave a great deal to be desired and call for continued amelioration. The concomitant part of government care is the call upon the Arab community to discharge their obligations by payment of taxes and fulfilment of other duties.

"The second trend must be stern reaction to any manifestation of disloyalty to the State or complicity in lawlessness or non-cooperation in security measures."

On the question of the diversion of the Yarmuk waters for irrigation within Jordan, and Israel rights, Mr. Sharett said:

"I can only state broadly and in principle that in view of the existence within our region of riparian forming borders between the two states, or representing a joint interest of two or more states, we on our part are ready for a complete inter-state regulation of this water system.

Prepared to Cooperate

"This means that we are prepared at any time to sit down at an inter-state conference with Jordan, Syria, perhaps also the Lebanon, in order to survey the position and see what arrangement is best calculated to serve the interests and development needs of all these countries.

"As long as such an arrangement is non-existent — and it does not exist solely because the other side is refusing to enter into it — our attitude remains twofold:

First, we shall resort to all legitimate means to define our rights and interests concerning the rivers in question.

Secondly, while they treat these rivers as their private property we shall proceed likewise with the river which flows within our territory without taking into account the needs of other countries just as other countries take no notice of our needs.

"Our neighbours cannot have it both ways — disregard our claims and refuse to cooperate, while at the same time raise protests against works of development vitally necessary for our country."

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Clergy Hits Slander Of Wise, Magnes

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — The National Council of Churches has accused the House of Representatives' Un-American Activities Committee of violating the "American tradition of fair play" by publishing Communist charges against two dead rabbis.

The Council, whose 35 million members include nearly three-quarters of American Protestants, said that Rabbis Stephen Wise and Judah Magnes were "unable even to comment, much less defend themselves" against charges by Mr. Benjamin Gitlow, former Secretary of the Communist Party, that they had followed the Party line.

"This reprehensible act is yet another example of the abuses of the Congressional investigative process," the Council said.

In London, leaders of the World Jewish Congress voiced their "strongest" support for American Jewry's protests at the "desecration of the memory" of the two rabbis.

Before his death, the late Rabbi Wise at a plenary session of the W.J.C. denounced the policies, pretensions and activities of the Communists, it was said.

McCarthy to Wed Former Assistant

WASHINGTON, Thursday.—Senator Joseph McCarthy, 43, and Miss Jean Kerr, 29, a former research assistant at his office, are to be married on September 29, Miss Kerr's mother announced today.

Miss Kerr was voted the most beautiful girl at George Washington University while a student there. She worked in Mr. McCarthy's office from 1948 to 1952 and is now a free lance researcher and radio script writer.

The Jewish War Veterans yesterday charged Senator Joseph McCarthy with "needlessly complicating and endangering the fight against Communism through the use of methods which savour of practices we condemn in totalitarian governments of both the left and right."

The statement was made here yesterday by Mr. Harry T. Madison, of Detroit, newly elected National Commander of the J.W.V., after a meeting of the organization.

It attacked the Wisconsin Senator for instituting investigative procedures "that in a number of instances have led the public to accept mere accusations as actual evidence of guilt."

(AP, INA)

JOINT ISRAEL-JORDAN DRAINAGE REPAIRS

Israel and Jordan sanitary workers yesterday met in no-man's-land in front of Jaffa Gate in Jerusalem on the first day of joint work to repair damages to drainage pipes, in preparation for the winter, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

DULLES

(Continued from Page 1)

the Western proposal to conclude an Austrian treaty at a meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers has met with on response so far from the Soviet Union.

"Do not call for exporting revolution and inciting others to violence. Let me make that emphatic. We believe that violent change usually destroys what it would gain. We put our hopes in the vast possibilities of peaceful change."

The Secretary declared, "Public opinion will permit Korea to be united and free, which will allow independence to come peacefully in Indo-China, which will unite Germany and free Austria, which will enable Russia's neighbors to enjoy national independence, which will end the dedication of the Soviet Communist Party to the violent overthrow of independent governments — so far to end present tensions."

Series of Proposals

On disarmament, Mr. Dulles said the U.S. had already put forward a series of proposals which had attracted widespread support. "On these we are not inflexible, except that we do insist that any proposals must meet one fundamental test — there must be effective safeguards to ensure the compliance of all nations and to give adequate warning of possible evasions and violations.

"Given a concrete demonstration of an equal desire on the part of the Soviet Union to negotiate honestly and sincerely on the substance of these matters, we are confident that this work can go forward," he said.

Mr. Dulles supported proposals before the Assembly for a preparatory study of the possibility of revising the U.N. charter in 1955. He said they would welcome suggestions not only from members nations and private organizations but from "non-member nations which aspire for membership and which are excluded by exercise of the veto of the Security Council."

Mr. Dulles declared, "President Eisenhower has a deep and abiding faith in the United Nations. He wants the United Nations to become an increasingly effective instrument of peace."

Mr. Dulles was the only speaker at the morning meeting.

(Reuter, UP)

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Cables in Brief

BLOCKADE.—The British Liner, Queen Mary, which left Cherbourg on Wednesday night for New York, will probably be attacked by "enemy" bombers and "strafed" by fighters during the crossing as part of the NATO naval exercise, "Mariner."

FLOODS.—Ten thousand persons have suffered losses in recent floods in the Kamrup District of Assam in India. The floods were the worst in ten years.

SOFT FALL. — A two-year-old baby fell from a window of a fourth-storey flat in New York yesterday and landed in the arms of a workman. The child was unhurt.

Jewish Inmates Killed In Iraqi Jail Riot

WASHINGTON, Thursday (JNA). — Jewish inmates have been killed and wounded in an Iraqi prison disturbance which resulted in 36 casualities, according to a report received here from the Directorate General of Public Propaganda in Baghdad.

The report says that at the prison in Kut, a "Communist convict" rioted on behalf of "15 Jewish inmates," attacked police and guards, who were unarmed, with stones and lethal weapons. The police rushed to their barracks for arms, closed in on the convicts and killed and wounded several of them.

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Sir Walter Scott's famed novel
IVANHOE
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The famous Russian Saga
SADKO
Music by Rimsky-Korsakoff
MOGRABI 2nd week
Alan Ladd, Arlene Dahl
DESERT LEGION
Technicolor
OPHIR 2nd week
Kathryn Grayson, Red Skelton
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Messalina
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TAMAR
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Edward G. Robinson,
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YARON Air-Conditioned
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Jack Carson — Lois Albright
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in the most daring undersea exploits, thrilling and explosive action off the Korean coast.
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ISRAEL'S election to the strongly contested Vice-Presidency of the General Assembly of the United Nations and to a seat on its Steering Committee is a symbolic indication of that progressive normalization of its position in the councils of the international community which was evident in the absence, for the first time, of any special "Palestine item" on the agenda. The diplomatic achievement of the Israel delegation is all the more noteworthy as the opposing candidate was no less a figure than the renowned and generally respected Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Sir Zafrullah Khan. The voting for the offices in the General Assembly is secret but in view of the large number of ballots cast for Israel, it may be surmised that its nominee was also supported by some of the major powers in the Assembly, which should go some way to reassure anxious minds at home that the legend of Israel's isolation in the United Nations is not borne out by the facts.

NORMALIZATION

There can be little doubt that this striking success is due in no small measure to the high regard in which Mr. Abba Eban, the head of the Israel Delegation, is held in the United Nations. His contributions to the debates both on Middle Eastern and wider international issues have been outstanding. His bold efforts, during the Fifth Assembly, to find a solution to the Korean problem and thereby stop the war in the Far East, greatly raised the prestige of the Israel delegation and led to Israel's inclusion in the Peace Observation Committee set up by the Assembly.

It is regrettable that the suggestion which had also been widely mooted, that another member of the Israel delegation be elected to the chairmanship of the Sixth Committee, did not materialise. This, however, was not due to any opposition to Israel or its candidate, the Legal Adviser of the Israel delegation, Dr. Jacob Robinson. In the wrangle among the several power groups which preceded the nominations to the sevens' offices, an agreement appears to have been reached under which the chairmanship of the Legal Committee was to go to one of the East European delegations.

It may be that the desire to compensate Israel for the non-election of Dr. Robinson, to which he was fully entitled on the strength of his fine record of service in that Committee, may have increased the majority supporting Mr. Eban's election to the Vice-Presidency. This, however, does not detract from the singular tribute paid by the Assembly to the record of the Israel delegation and to Mr. Eban's personality and contribution. He is the first Israel delegate to enter the highest organ of the General Assembly—itself the supreme parliamentary body of the United Nations. His progress in that office will be watched with warm interest.

Israelis' Claims On Bonn To Be Centralized

A draft bill providing for channelling individual requests for compensation from West Germany through one authorised company is now being prepared by the legal adviser to the Finance Ministry, it is learned in Jerusalem.

Israelis who were in concentration camps and therefore have claims against Germany, will form a company which will aim at receiving a global sum from West Germany and, through the Bank Leumi, will distribute it in Israel pounds among the individual claimants.

It is believed that Dr. Giora Josephthal, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, during his recent visit to West Germany, discussed with German officials matters relating to private claims.

In view of various press reports, the Ministry of Justice released a statement that the unification of such claims would only apply to those Israelis whose "individual freedom" was imposed upon by imprisonment in concentration camps. Programmes for other types of private claims are not under consideration, according to the Ministry.

Israel on Show at Ismir International Trade Fair

Last Minute Preparations

By MYER HAACMAN

IZMIR—THIS year's International Trade Fair at Izmir marks Israel's third successive participation, although goods manufactured in Palestine by Jewish firms were exhibited there for the first time back in 1943, in the Jewish Agency's section of the Mandatory Government's pavilion. However despite the experience of previous years, late decisions and last-minute organizing have prevented this year's relatively huge display of first-class, Israel-made products from being shown to their best advantage.

There is no question of "blaming" departments and individuals, because no single authority exists to organize an exhibition of this nature abroad, and those individuals concerned have made heroic efforts to put this year's show on a par with pavilions organized by experienced delegations from other countries. But apart from the visual aspects of the pavilion, there have been delays in handling import quotas, and firms committed to exporting materials to Turkey within a month of the closing of the Fair according to contract are receiving allocations too late to prepare their shipments.

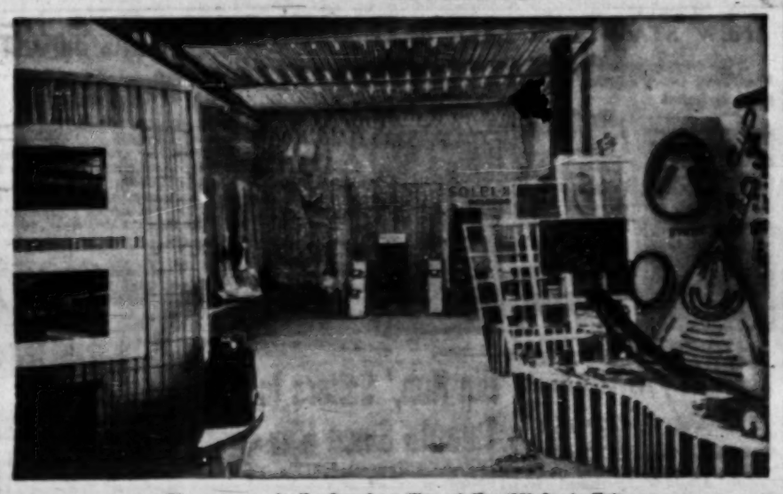
Imports for Space

The object of the Izmir Fair (which opens every year on Aug. 20), now in its 22nd year, is simple: countries participating receive Turkish import allocations in approximate ratio to the amount of pavilion space rented. A sample of the product to be imported must appear in the exhibition and arrive by September, and the shipments of the quota (or their bills of lading) must arrive in Turkey within a month of the closing of the exhibition (on Sept. 22). If no trade agreement exists, Turkey is then bound to make payment in dollars by January.

Firms exhibiting within the framework of a national display have their allocations from their country's quota fixed by their Commercial Attaché in Istanbul or Ankara, and usually hand in their bids by January or February. They generally know the size of their allocation about a month later, and thus have plenty of time to prepare both shipments and a display. Most have a team of experts consisting of an engineer, an architect, and several commercial artists to coordinate the pavilion as a whole, and who finish the job on the spot.

Israel firms are not in this position. The decision to open the pavilion, originally the idea of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Division, must be taken each year by that section, in conjunction with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry's Export Division and the Manufacturers' Association, which, after soliciting the firms, carries out the display.

No one, however, can make a move until the Ministry of Finance decides how much money to release for the pavilion, and this decision must be made in conjunction with the other Ministries in time for the firms to enter bids. Late bids mean being too late to receive quotas, as was the case last year. This year, some of Israel's sizable allocation may again go unfulfilled, and paint manufacturers, for instance, who need a good deal of time to prepare shipments, may find themselves unable to fill their allocations. Further, agents in Turkey, the middlemen who are the heart of Turkey's vast market, also complained that they had not been invited and as a result had not received quotas.



The entrance to the Israel pavilion at the 1952 Izmir Fair

Late Bids

Many Israel firms obviously made difficulties for themselves by submitting bids even later than the Finance Ministry's late approval, and other well-established organizations refused to enlarge their previous space reservations although they have added many subsidiary companies and products to their lists. The pavilion this year is so crowded with a multitude of products, that the average visitor can not see the wood for the trees. Other firms with no markets in Turkey and clearly with no idea of the vast business opportunities there, refuse to advertise in a country where at present they have no markets. They should have been there to see how the pavilion was crowded night after night, not only by casual visitors (who mostly walked straight through because no part of the display was "eye-catching" enough to arrest their progress) but the keen-eyed English agents who made a bee line for the tyres, the Italian experts who cooed over the gleaming heavy laundry equipment, and the Yugoslavs, also building up their infant industries, who came to see how Israel was managing the same problems.

The plan for this year's Israel pavilion was decided on some time ago by Mr. Harry Voremberg, the Manufacturers' Association representative who organized the previous Israel displays, and a Tel Aviv architect, Mr. W. Sichel, in consultation with the Israel Commercial Attaché in Turkey. The small building received a snappy, modern-looking extension in the form of a terrace with an overhanging, well-designed roof, and the heavy machinery was laid out in the adjoining ground space. Armed with a last minute allocation of foreign currency but unaccompanied by an artist, Mr. Voremberg and the architect arrived only two weeks before the opening of the Fair, and, with the aid of a team of local workmen and some Jewish volunteers, began to remodel the pavilion. Their enthusiasm evidently led them away from the approved plan and Mr. Moshe Galili, the Commercial Attaché, who dropped in a few days before the deadline, took off his coat, and led all hands in again remodelling the entire front of the pavilion.

Hasty Work

By this time, all the local commercial art talent had been enlisted by other pavilions and there was no one to write even the names of the firms on the display boards. Mr. Voremberg, with great ingenuity, bought up a supply of ready-made red plastic letters designed for ruggedness rather than beauty and stuck them on every panel. It is to the great credit of Mr. Galili and Mr. Voremberg that the pavilion does not look as though it was put up by two men, which it almost was. But the master hand of a designer is missing, and there is no evidence of a colour scheme.

The many Israelis visiting the pavilion, most of whom were making two-week and one month tours of Turkey with the Turkish Maritime Lines (which shipped all the Israel material to the Fair) were generally amazed at the variety and quality of the products of the nearly 80 firms which were on display. This valuable propaganda and advertising impression on both Turks and foreign buyers would have been heightened 100 per cent had more time and space been provided and had the services of a couple of our skilled young decorators (whose abilities are convincingly demonstrated at the Conquest of the Desert exhibition) been enlisted.

This is the first of two articles on the current International Trade Fair at Izmir.

PHOTOGRAPH

The picture of the new road in the Jerusalem hills which appeared on Page Four of The Jerusalem Post of September 15 was photographed by F. Schlesinger.

I Was a Prisoner in Czechoslovakia (VI)

TWO YEARS OF EMPTINESS

By WILLIAM N. OATIS

I spent more than 24 months, from the spring of 1951 to the spring of 1953, in Ruzyne Prison. I got out on a pardon, instead of serving my 10 years.

In retrospect, the weeks and months seem to have gone by fast. That is because the prisoner remembers little that happened in them — because they were empty. This very emptiness makes each day itself seem to go by so slowly.

I used to wake to the guard's reveille call and think, "It is 16 hours till I can sleep again; how can I ever pass that time?"

In a cell, a man lives while he is asleep; while he is awake, he only exists. In dreams, he lives the life he cannot live in reality. I dreamed of buying newspapers, walking the streets, riding trains, eating in restaurants, talking with my wife and friends.

Time goes most slowly when the prisoner is alone in his cell, because then he has only his own mind to help him fight time, and his mind is likely to play him false and turn to his fate. If he has a cellmate, he has the strength of two in the fight, because he has another's resources as well as his own.

I had seven cellmates, one after another: two Czechs, two Moravians, a Slovak, a Slovakian Jew and an Austrian. They ranged in age from 20 to 60—two mechanical engineers, a clerk, a priest, a policeman, an Army officer and a politician.

The long day began with reveille at 5:30 a.m. and ended with taps at 9:30 p.m. In between, every incident, however routine, was a milestone; it meant that a certain amount of time was past and the prisoner was that much nearer bedtime.

We dressed, folded our blankets, washed in cold water with coarse laundry soap and had breakfast. We waited for the mid-morning sandwich, given to the skinnier prisoners like me. It came, and we waited for lunch. That came and we waited for the mid-afternoon sandwich. Then there was supper, and then there were three hours to bedtime.

The Menu

Each mealtime, a guard opened the cell door so that we could take in the food. Each inmate got a small double-boiler full, with liquid below and solid above.

Breakfast was always a chunk of coarse rye bread with a coffee substitute, probably made from roasted grain. Lunch included soup, usually excellent, and mashed potatoes with gravy, spinach, cabbage, sauerkraut or carrots on top, or else heavy Czech dumplings with gravy. Supper might be potatoes, rice or boiled pearled barley, this last a tasteless dish that many prisoners flushed down the toilet.

A time or two during the week we got bits of canned meat—parts of the animal that should have been thrown away—in our gravy. There was an honest-to-goodness slice of meat on Sundays or holidays. Sometimes it was good roast pork, sometimes tough, dry boiled beef. Now and then we got fresh lettuce, often with a dividend of sand. The food was not elegant, but it was usually tasty and filling.

Recreation

Between meals we found a few things to pass the time. From my cellmates, I learned a little Czech and Slovak and a few words of Russian, Hungarian, Hebrew and Arabic. I spoke rudimentary French with the priest and taught him English.

We sang songs in several languages. The politician taught me "Dark Eyes" in Russian and I taught him "Dinah," "Me and My Shadow" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" in English.

We played questions-and-answers. We drew a chess-and-checker board on toilet paper and kneaded figures out of rye bread, which is as hard as rock when it has dried. (The priest coloured the "red" chessmen with toothpaste.) That gave us two more games to play.

We got books in Czech and Slovak, at the rate of one or two a week, from the prison library. They were mostly propaganda novels.

I got three parcels of books in English — from my wife, from the U.S. Embassy and from the AP — novels, plays, poetry and writings on music and science. And I got some Soviet publications in English — Gorki, Dickens, Howard Fast and some propaganda magazines — from my referent. So we had something to read.

In January, 1952, I started writing songs — one-voice melodies with words—on toilet paper. Before I got out I wrote more than 400 songs, three revues and numerous skits. (Don't look for any of these at your music store.)

We looked forward to the scheduled events of each week: the buying of cigarettes, candy, cookies and fruit from a prison officer who took orders at the cell door and delivered the goods a few days later; the arrival of clean unbleached-muslin underwear from the prison laundry (we got a change of our tan burlap uniforms only when they began showing dirt or holes).

Outside Trips

There were shower baths about every two weeks, trips to the doctor's or dentist's office as needed. (The dentist filled numerous cavities in my teeth. The doctor put me in the prison hospital with what was diagnosed as tuberculosis.)

There were on rare occasions, walks in the prison courtyard. And there were, for me, five automobile trips to Prague, when I eagerly drank in all the sights of streets, houses and people, trees and grass and sunshine and sky and space that I missed in my cell.

The first time, I went to Pankrac Prison to testify at a trial of a group of Czechs accused of espionage and linked through a devious web with my case. The police made it clear how I was to testify. That was in March, 1952.

Six weeks later I was taken to the downtown police station to meet U.S. Ambassador Ellis O. Briggs. There was a visit the following October with another embassy man, Charge D'Affaires Nat P. King, and a trip to a hospital for a physical examination some five months after that. I had a second visit with King only two days before my release. (Neither of us knew then that I was about to be freed.)

Incidents like that were rare breaks in the monotony. There was a rule probably intended to prevent suicides, that every prisoner, unless specifically excused from doing so, must sleep with his hands outside his blankets. (As a frail-looking foreigner I was excused).

A few of the guards, especially the younger and newer ones, enforced this to the letter. While a prisoner sleeps, he is likely to pull his hands under the covers almost by habit. And when my cellmate did so, these guards banged on the door, "Hands outside the blankets!"

Then we were both awake, and back in prison. Finally, we would go back to sleep, and pretty soon again we heard the same cry, at our own door or somewhere down the hall. On nights like that, nobody slept right.

Through every night, the electric light burned overhead. Every few minutes a guard looked through a peephole in the door.

If he was the right kind of guard, we slept in spite of all that. But always there came the dawn, and there was another day to get through—16 hours—960 minutes — 57,600 seconds. That way, I struggled through two years.

Shortly before midnight May 15, 1953, a guard awoke me and took me before a Secret Police Officer. The officer told me that President Antonin Zapotocky, acting on a letter from my wife in St. Paul, Minn., had rescinded the rest of my sentence. The next morning at 9.30, I left the prison for the last time. And less than six hours later an American Embassy car carried me out of Czechoslovakia.

(Concluded)

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Names in the News

Mrs. Vijaya L. Pandit

By ELIZABETH TOOMEY

NEW YORK (UP)—MME. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, first woman president of the United Nations, neatly disposed of at least one issue within minutes of taking office.

She does not intend to be regarded as the prize exhibit of feminists. This tiny woman with a soft voice and a sharp tongue, let her questioners know with unmistakable emphasis, that she is to be regarded as the president of a world organization — not as a woman in an unusual post.

"All my political training has taught me to look on myself as an individual and not as a woman," she said at a press conference less than an hour after the delegates elected her president of the Eighth U.N. General Assembly.

Cool Poise

She told delegates who elected her that she felt the honour was a recognition "of the part that women have played and are playing" to achieve the aims of the U.N., but that may well be her last reference to her sex.

"I do not particularly care for emphasis on women as women," she said later. "I would rather consider this an honour to my country and not an honour to women."

The 53-year old diplomat, who has three daughters and four grandchildren, accepted the new step in her incredible career with cool poise. Her voice, as she addressed the packed Assembly, was low and musical.

Short, slightly plump, without jewellery except for a wrist watch, and wearing a dove grey sari, Madame Pandit appeared the essence of feminity. Yet when a male reporter later asked her to describe her sari, she told him unsmilingly, "I have never had time to consider clothes. I wear what is at hand. The colour is grey."

The new U.N. President is the sister of Prime Minister Nehru of India, and has served her country in government posts at home as well as serving as Ambassador to Russia, the U.S. and Mexico. During India's struggle for freedom, she was jailed three times by the British authorities, once accompanied by one of her daughters. Her husband, a prominent lawyer, died of pleurisy in 1944 after he was released from prison.

She first came to this country in 1944 to plead in her British-accented English for help in winning India's freedom. Now, she regards the U.S. as "my second home." Her daughters are now all married and living in India. Two attended Wellesley College.

Readers' Letters

EAST AND WEST

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As an immigrant from Iraq, I am writing to express my gratitude for 'efforts which are being made to westernize us' (your issue of September 3).

However, the world 'westernize' is so vague that I do not understand exactly what is meant. Assuming that the intention is to civilize us, I am still not clear about the implications. If this, in turn, means to educate us, I would humbly suggest that no trouble need be taken, since, as far as I know, there are hardly any Iraqis who cannot read or write, at least Arabic. The fact that Iraqi Jews — male and female — are more or less educated, that a large proportion of them speak three languages, is proved by the fact that many of them are clerks, school teachers, accountants, engineers and doctors employed in Government Departments, semi-official institutions, commercial houses and particularly banks.

On the other hand, if the intention of westernizing us is to get us used to the habits of those who came from Europe, then I anticipate that these efforts will prove fruitless, as long as we are asked to adopt such habits as marrying non-Jews or eating pork. In any case, I hope that your paper does not insist that all those who came from Europe are supermen and all those from Arab countries primitives. One often comes across Europeans who are quite as crude and aggressive as the lowest class of immigrants from the Orient.

May I suggest that instead of trying to westernize us, you try to 'sabbraisize' us. After three years of misery in ma'abarot, we feel that it is not too much to ask that we be given the opportunity of educating our children in Israel as our parents educated us in Arab countries.

Yours etc.,
HERA MASHIYA

David Ma'bara, September 4.

HEBREW OPERA

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — It is with shame and indignation that I read the announcement of Habimah's management that after September 8, the Hebrew National Opera will no longer be allowed to perform in the Habimah building.

In other words, this company is to be thrown out into the streets with no consideration for the persons who will thereby be made jobless and for the merits of their work. There is no need to be an enthusiastic admirer of this group in order to admit that they have done a great deal for persons, particularly the young, who never before had heard opera.

Since tastes differ, there may also be some discussion about the numberless privileges accorded to Habimah. Who is doing a better cultural job: Habimah, which believes itself to be unimpeachable, or the H.N.O. which has been defying public opinion for the last seven years and is now paying for it?

The stand of the Tel Aviv Municipality does not seem too strong. Since the building is municipal property, discrimination and personal considerations should be put aside.

Yours etc.,
CITIZEN

Tel Aviv, September 8

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I should like to congratulate Habimah on finally making a firm stand on the strength of the mediation decision approved at the time by the Opera, Habimah and the Municipality.

I am sure that the Minister of Justice is well qualified to decide the matter; and no leniency should be shown to any privately owned opera company which bases its programmes on the personal wish of one performer, riding roughshod over the aesthetic demands of the art. No worthwhile Italian, German or Russian opera has been performed during the last years. In "The Song of Norway" poor Grieg is almost caricatured.

I have listened to shoddy performances of this opera company as transmitted by Kol Yisrael, and am sure they are a disgrace to our cultural standard. I need not mention the grotesque "cold war" between the opera company and the critics. I think that such an opera company is worse than none at all, because it gives an entirely wrong impression of this artistic medium to the youth of this country.

Yours etc.,
G. V. H.

Tel Aviv, September 7.

SCIENCE CONGRESS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Having returned home from the VIIth International Congress for the History of Science I feel that I should express publicly, on behalf of the many foreign visitors, our appreciation for the hospitality and courtesy extended to us by the people of Israel, and those of Jerusalem in particular. Through the thorough and efficient organization of the Congress, we were able to enjoy all the scientific and social contacts we expected and much more than that.

If in the course of our meetings you had to report a single disharmonious note this was certainly not due to the efforts of the organizers nor to the spirit of the participants who were overwhelmed by the signs of sympathy and friendship of their Israel colleagues. We have returned home not only with new knowledge in our own field but also with a profound respect for a nation in the making.

Yours etc.,
R. J. FORBES
University of Amsterdam
Amsterdam, September 3.

Notice to Owners of Private Cars in Haifa

You are invited to a meeting which will take place on Sunday, September 20, 1953, at 4 p.m. at the Krips Garden Cafe, Rehov Herzl, Haifa.

Agenda: Programme of Future Activities.

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Man Conquers the Waste Land...

This is the theme of the Special Supplement to be issued next Tuesday by The Jerusalem Post

The Supplement, issued on the occasion of the opening of the "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition, contains, among other contributions, articles by

DR. DOV JOSEPH, Minister of Development, on the reclamation of the Negev.

DR. WALTER EYTAN, Director-General, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and Chairman of the Board of Management, "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition, on the rehabilitation of the Land of Israel.

ABRAHAM RUTENBERG, Managing Director of the Palestine Electric Corporation, on the electrification of the country.

THE HON. EDWIN SAMUEL, on the Convention Centre.

Leading experts and official policy makers have written on the re-settlement of the arid region, irrigation, agricultural expansion, afforestation, housing schemes, railways and road systems.

There are also a map with programme and a preview of the Exhibition, and notes on the men who organized it.

AT LEAST 3 VISITS
ARE NEEDED TO COVER THE "CONQUEST OF THE DESERT" EXHIBITION IN JERUSALEM.
FIRST: TO SEE; THEN: TO LEARN AND LASTLY: TO ENJOY

PRIDE AND ZIONISM

By Sholom J. Kahn

WITH his usual sensitivity and penetration, Professor Simon Halkin opened a much-needed discussion in the first issue of the new Jerusalem daily, Emanim (Times), on the eve of Rosh Hashanah. "Al Tnai" means "On Condition," and in an essay with that title, Professor Halkin asked: What has become of the Zionist ideal in Israel — and of the joy of living which it once brought to the struggling Yishuv?

His answer was the very general one that a basic cause of demoralization in Zionism during recent years since the establishment of the State, has been the fact that each of the Zionist parties and movements — more exactly, the individuals in those movements — had joined in the common cause "on condition" that the new Zion meet their own special demands: religious, social, or "messianic." And now each has forgotten what they all had in common — "the desire to remove the yoke of the nations from the neck of our people, physically and spiritually" — and has thus fallen into the habit of criticizing the failure to realise his private demands in daily life as it is developing in Israel.

Partial 'Conditions'

We find Professor Halkin's analysis of the situation and its cause, true as far as it goes, but it did not attempt to go deep enough, and we should like here briefly to carry the discussion some steps further. The basic inadequacy springs from the fact that this analysis seems based on a negative conception of Zionism, as "negation of the Diaspora," and fails to face the more fundamental (and practical) issue of what form — in this period of "realization," as Professor Halkin himself called it — the new life of Israel should take.

Of course, men do and should live their lives "on condition." "Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God!"

The real question is: Which conditions should we set? And the real fault is that each of our movements tends to worship "false gods," that is, to set its heart on conditions derived from weak or partial philosophies, of life in general, and of Jewish life in particular.

Basic Failing

The great need of our generation in Israel is not for slogans — of these we have all too many — but for criticism, above all for self-criticism. And this is a demand which conforms to the highest standards both of science and of the moral and religious life, since both science and morals (for example, where shall we place our electric generators? and how shall we behave towards one another?) are ultimately matters of criticism.

What all these movements have in common is plain, ordinary human pride — the oldest and most basic of man's failings. Thus, to set "conditions," stubbornly and blindly, is not so much to be "idealistic," except in the pejorative sense, as to be arrogant and presuming. The most extreme form this tendency takes is that of the terrorist, who proceeds to throw bombs when he cannot have his way. The more common form is for pride to retreat from reality and take refuge in the purity of its intentions, or in the complacency of sheer habit or ignorance, "...though the heavens fall!"

Blowing the Shofar. From a plaque by Boris Schatz.

Now arrogance is what we in Israel can least afford, for such an attitude may well, following the lines of Greek drama, have tragic consequences. Hence, the need to learn, or relearn, the truth and beauty of these deathless words — and to apply their wisdom to the business of living: "In truth Thou art their Creator, who knowest their nature, that they are flesh and blood. As for man, he is from the dust and unto the dust will he return; he getteth his bread with the peril of his life; he is like the fragile potsherd, as the grass that withereth, as the flower that fadeth, as a fleeting shadow, as a passing cloud, as the wind that bloweth, as the floating dust, yea, and as a dream that flieth away."

A Holy Nation

We need — all of us, without exception — to study humility and recognize our all-too-human limitations, if we are not to fall victim to the self-pride and wilful ignorance of provinciality. Should we fail to do so, in the spirit of the Jewish tradition, we shall be giving up what is most precious in our birthright as a nation — and what unites us most closely to the best elements in the great world outside our tiny borders, both Jewish and Gentile — for a pottage of ill-digested and fragmentary ideologies.

Instead of crying "Al Tnai," in other words, we need to remember "Al Het," the prayer of the Day of Atonement: "For the sins we have sinned before Thee..." And to remember also, not the private "conditions" we should like to set for a happy, self-satisfied life, "at ease in Zion," but the condition which God set us when He first promised us this land of Cana'an, namely, that we shall accept His Law and be "a holy nation."

The full Zionist ideal is thus, not merely to cure the sicknesses of our long centuries of life in Exile, but more positively to recover our health as a Jewish nation. This is the truth we must somehow relearn together this Day of Atonement, 5714.

The Liturgy: Tradition or Spirit

Reflections on Melodies for the Solemn Days by Artbur Saul Super

THE Rosh Hashanah festival is past and the solemn days will conclude tomorrow with the Atonement Fast. The great spiritual opportunity has come and gone for another year, and it is worthwhile to reflect on the extent to which it was used in Israel in this fifth year of independence.

Synagogue goers, equally with the many tens of thousands who listened to the generous output of cantorial music on the radio, found their ears tormented with the same minor melodies as in years gone by. The whole of the grand purposes of the liturgy of these days was reduced once again to the sobbing, weeping, wailing and lamentation of centuries of Ghetto suffering, so the Hebrew-speaking worshipper was confused by the constant repetitions of a few words and phrases followed by the gabbled, *sotto voce* recitation of the passages in between; while those who relied on the rendition of the service to catch the spirit of the prayers, were told in effect that the New Year is a time of abased supplication, of craven whining and grovelling, an orgy of lamentation and sentimentality.

Dignity of Man

The pity of the whole matter is that nothing could be further from the spirit of the Liturgy of this Atonement season. The New Year service emphasises the great spiritual and ethical themes in Judaism. It is almost purely positive. It reduces to a minimum the seeking after personal ends. It emphasizes the universalist aims of humanity. It is definite about the dignity of man, the mission of Israel and its purpose in the unending search by man for righteousness, justice and truth.

Saul Kwartin, one of the great cantors who brought the traditions of both Russian Jewry and the Vienna Opera to sacred music here in the thirties. Like many professional cantors, he then went to the U.S. to make recordings, many of which are familiar to Israelis.

How far indeed the liturgy is from the spirit of self-abasement revealed in the whining and population of the cantorial music in which the synagogue service is currently recited is shown by the formulation of the Confession of sin on the Day of Atonement. Tradition has it that the worshipper may not just baldly say: "I have sinned," but should declare instead: "I and my fathers, have sinned" lest he be too little in his own eyes. Moreover, tradition insists that the Jew stand erect when he prays. There is no grovelling on the ground in body let alone in spirit. None of this pride and confidence in the Jew's most intimate association with his God appears in the service as presented to us today.

One could excuse the degeneration which came about as a result of centuries of persecution and degradation which were the main content of Jewish life in the Ghetto where even hope seemed lost and the Jew paralysed what capacity he had left for action by hypnotizing himself into the belief that he was being punished by God for his sins and the best he could hope to do was to wail and lament and beg for mercy.

New Mood

Such an attitude, however, is completely inexcusable in the free State of Israel. Here, surely, one may expect that Jewish worship should be restored to its true form that the Jew should stand up and pray; that the new mood of a free, emancipated people should be expressed — not in unnecessary reforms of the liturgy — but in casting it in positive musical forms, and in rendering it with dignity and understanding. Where Hebrew is the language of the country, there should be a retreat in horror from the torturing of the great phrases of the service to suit some Ghetto tune in a wailing minor key. It is a mark of the failure of Israel musicians in general that they have as yet made practically no impression on the music of the liturgy as rendered in the Israel synagogue. When one considers what the great composers of the world have done for church music in general, especially for the climactic themes of Judaism's daughter faith, then the lack even of a beginning in this direction becomes even more marked.

A few years ago, a performance of Ernest Bloch's "Avodat Hakodesh" (The Sacred Service) was staged in London at the Albert Hall. The music here is positive, major and rises to noble heights of affirmation in those passages where the words of the liturgy call for the expression of the eternal positive values of Judaism. But the reception by the Orthodox community was a curious one. They dubbed the the music "unJewish" because, for example, Bloch did not wail and lament the words: "Holy, holy, holy is the Lord of Hosts, the whole world is full of His glory" but gave them every firm and noble expression that music could contribute.

What is most pitiful about all this, is that it is beginning to have the subtle but catastrophic effect of gradually alienating the religious Jew who comes here from the Diaspora on pilgrimage at this sacred season. He gets nothing out of Divine service in Jerusalem beyond what he brings. He hears the traditional melodies of the Ghetto that are the regular currency of the synagogue service in the Diaspora and only because of his own preconception of Jerusalem's sanctity, feels some emotional uplift. But in fact he is being spiritually cheated and subconsciously he realizes it. Sacred service in Israel for the Jew from the Diaspora — as well as for the Israel Jew, of course — should be a tremendous and novel spiritual experience.

He should be made to feel that here the Jew has found himself. For nearly 2,000 years he has prayed for social justice: well, here in Israel he is challenged to produce it by his own efforts. He has prayed for peace; well, here in Israel he is challenged to mould his statecraft to further its cause; he has prayed for a life of dignity and freedom and he is challenged to create the conditions which make such a life the inevitable consequence of a properly adjusted social and economic environment.

Positive Values

These are the positive values in the State of Israel today, the actual strivings for which should be part of the expressed and patent life of the Jew living at last in freedom. They are directly derived from his religious tradition and should by now have begun to find expression in the service of the synagogue which is the arena where the joint aspirations of the people for these values are expressed in community and mutually fortified. That Israel has still shown no sign of expressing them, that it is still enslaved by the spiritual sentimentality, subservience and self-abasement of the Ghetto, is a disquieting measure of the lack of spritual content in the formal Judaism of modern Israel.

Moroccan Jewry's Dilemma

THE recent turn of events in Morocco has come as no particular surprise. A change was in all probability very necessary, and it is only to be hoped that this change will benefit the country, the Jewish population of which approaches a quarter of a million.

The Jews of Morocco occupy rather a curious position. On the one hand they suffer, for the most part, from dire poverty and all the misery which accompanies it. They live in the notorious *Mellahs*, or ghettoes, and in consequence have a hard painful life. Yet, on the other hand, antisemitism is not especially rife, and it is interesting to note that in the Nationalist riots of November, 1951, there were no attacks on Jews. On the contrary, on that occasion the Jews earned the praises of the Resident-General. The ex-Sultan was also reasonably well disposed towards the Jews. He allowed those who had left the country to go to Israel to return home again and take up their former way of life, which they presumably preferred.

The political dilemma for the Jews of Morocco is that they are caught between two fires — that of the Arabs and that of the French. It seems evident that Moroccan Jews, apart from the wretched conditions under which they live, do obtain a fair amount of security under the Protectorate. If the French remain in Morocco — as they certainly appear to intend to do — the Jews should be tolerably well off. The new reforms, which now seem likely to come into existence, affect the whole country, and it is possible that the Jews, like other subjects of the Sultan, will benefit from them. Time, however, must tell. Yet the fact that there has as yet been no opposition to the new regime may augur well for the future of the country, for Jew and non-Jew alike.

(JCFNS)

DEEP EMOTIONS OVER TRIESTE

Marshal Tito, President of Yugoslavia, proposed that Trieste be "internationalized" and that its "hinterland", the remainder of the Free Territory which is purely Yugoslav, be incorporated in Yugoslavia, during a long speech to 250,000 people assembled at Okroglica only three miles from the Italian frontier. Among those who attended the meeting was Ivana Soka, who brought a picture of her four sons killed in the war. Express Photo

Postmark Washington

SEPTEMBER 19, 1953

By ALASTAIR BUCHAN

IF one meets a man or woman with a long face in Washington these days, or sees a furniture van outside a house, it is a safe guess that the owner of the house or the face is a civil servant who has just been "riffed" (a transitive verb derived from the Government dismissal notices which are headed R.I.F. — Reduction in Force). Since the Republicans took office last January 88,000 Government employees have been dismissed, 18,000 of them in the last month.

This is only a small proportion of the two and a half million civilians who are employed by the American Government, but the process has created considerable confusion, as many of them have been holding senior jobs in the various administrative hierarchies. By the peculiar rules of the American civil service, when a senior official with permanent status gets a notice that he is to be "riffed", he can "bump" the man next below him — that is to say, he can claim his job. A, being riffed, bumps B who bumps C, but C is only a temporary civil servant so he has to leave. It is a kind of musical chairs which civil servants do not find as funny as it sounds.

The greatest confusion has been caused in the Foreign Operations Administration (the new name for the Mutual Security Administration) which has just become consolidated with the Administration of the Point Four (economic aid) programme. Congress ordered Mr. Harold Stassen, the Administrator, drastically to reduce the size of his staff, and abolished a third of the senior jobs. By last week, 20% of the staff had been "riffed", by a method which has left some hard feelings. Mr. Stassen ordered all his staff to take an aptitude test, and underwent it himself. He passed, but not with very high marks, and many employees who did better than he have since lost their jobs. They are now described as having been "stassenated". Those who have been stassenated have formed a select club known as the WDBTS Society ("We Did Better Than Stassen.")

Overcrowded Schools

ALMOST every country in the world has a shortage of schools and teachers, but probably now here is this shortage more marked than in the United States. America's children have just returned to school after the summer holidays. There are two million more schoolchildren than last year, 37 million as against 35 million. The bulk of the increase is in the elementary schools, reflecting the high post-war birthrate. The Office of Education has calculated that the nation is short of 350,000 classrooms, although $7,500m. was spent last year on school building, and that three out of every five classrooms will be overcrowded. It also calculates that there is a shortage of 72,000 elementary school teachers. As the father of an elementary school boy in a growing community, I can testify to the severity of this over-crowding and shortage.

As in Britain and everwhere else, one of the reasons for the shortage of teachers is their poor pay. In New Jersey, a high-school teacher resigned his job the other day to take a job as a truck driver for a brewery, and almost doubled his salary overnight.

Holding Hands

NOWHERE in the world do teen-agers hold hands with so little concern as in the United States. Not content with the discreet darkness of a cinema they hold hands in the streets, to the great danger of hurrying pedestrians, on buses and streetcars, and in lifts.

Recently, a young man and a girl were fined $10 in Washington for holding hands in a car. The trouble was that they were in different cars. A policeman saw two cars going through the city at 30 miles an hour, with the driver of one car holding hands with the attractive passenger in the other. The girl's comment, after her swain was fined, was of classic simplicity and pith. "I caused a lot of trouble," she said.

OFNS — Copyright

FOOTNOTE TO HEAT WAVE

The great heat wave which has engulfed the United States for the past two weeks has now broken, but before it did one Methodist Minister in New Jersey turned it to good account. He put up a sign outside his church which read: "Now that you know how hot hell is, what are you going to do about it?"

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DEPARTURES: SEPT. 20— to SEPT. 26
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Sept. 20	0235	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Manila
	0715	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0820	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London
	0820	L.A.I.	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	2130	EL AL	Zurich, Paris, London, New York
MON.	1230	S.A.S.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, Scandinavia
Sept. 21	0140	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	0200	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
TUES. Sept. 22	2400	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0820	K.L.M.	Istanbul, Frankfurt, Amsterdam
	1115	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	2130	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London Port Sudan
WED. Sept. 23	0235	P.A.L.	Karachi, Bangkok, Manila
	0700	B.O.A.C.	Rome, Frankfurt, London
	0745	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, Koln, New York
	1400	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, London, New York
THURS. Sept. 24	0130	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	0130	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Tokio
	0820	P.A.L.	Rome, Zurich, Hamburg, London
	0820	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam
	1400	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, New York
FRI. Sept. 25	0100	EL AL	Athens, Istanbul
	1115	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul
	1300	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
SAT. Sept. 26	2400	AIR CEYLON	Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

WED. Sept. 23	1045		Nicosia, Istanbul

FROM HAIFA PORT

s.s. ARTIAH sailing from Haifa on September 22, 1953, to Naples, Marseilles
s.s. GRIMANI sailing from Haifa on September 22, 1953, to Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa.
s.s. PACE sailing from Haifa on September 24, 1953, to Limassol, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles

PELTOURS
Tel Aviv • Jerusalem • Haifa • Rehovoth • New York • London • Paris • Marseilles • Brussels • Vienna • Rome • Johannesburg • Capetown

By DAHN BEN-AMOTZ

What's New

Famous doctors, wise men and writers have often said that the sea makes one forget. Now, being far from any coast, we would be willing to sign an official declaration to this effect. We have forgotten all our heart-breaking love affairs, we have forgotten who it was that was kicked out of his chair in Persia, we have forgotten the July Cost of Living Index, the prices of vegetables in the market, the municipal taxes, the last name of Mr. John Foster, the reason for the strikes in France, the implications of the Marriage and Divorce Law, and the name of the Greek philosopher who shouted "Eureka!" in the bathtub. In addition to all this, we also forgot to bring our overcoat and our toothbrush. But there is one thing we haven't been able to forget although we have tried very hard, and that is that every blessed week we must write our column.

Mixed Notes

For three solid days we've been scribbling notes on scraps of paper and cigarette boxes. The rolling of the ship makes it difficult for us to construct a careful article out of them, so we shall just take them as they come:

Thursday. "Artza" supposed to have sailed at six. It's seven now. The sea is blue. The sky is too. Passengers still arriving.

You can buy everything at the bar. All local cigarettes cost 20 piastres, foreign cost 40 People drink and smoke. Beer, lemon squash, orange juice, soda water. What a life. Who's sailing? A group of six dozen Americans who spent six weeks in Israel. Thirty French Catholic women with a priest. They studied the Bible and went to see for themselves. Some people who immigrated from somewhere to Israel and now are emigrating from Israel back to somewhere. A Brooklyn girl to the waiter: I'm dying for a coke. I've been waiting six whole weeks for it. He pours her Coca Cola. Some of the American girls gather on the deck and begin singing Israel songs. A few immigrants stand with their backs to Israel and try to sing along with them. Supper deluxe. First class service even in the third class. It's hot in the cabin. Many sleep on the deck.

Friday morning in Limassol. A few Cypriot passengers. Out again at noon. Wind from the west. Heart in the east. What happened to Rabbi Blau? Couples stand at the rail, look out toward the future. The way movies end. The waves are white. Snow, milk, lebenia, soap, suds, foam. Old people sit in the shade. Young lie in the sun. Sailors scrub and polish. Many women on board. Average age between 10 and 110. A woman wearing a kilo of gold bracelets smiles and shows silver fillings in her teeth. Important people on board: Composer Robert Stater Braginsky from the Jewish Agency, Kanev of Kupat Holim. What's doing all day: Lie in bed, in chair, in sun. Eat five times a day. Play cards, chess, dominoes, horse racing, bingo. Sing, dance, read, write, look at the horizon.

A storm after Crete. People discard all of above schedule except first item. Doctor shows great interest in the health of young girls. Purser says everybody recognized Israel except Jews. The Catholics on board pray. The Rabbi too. The radio operator tells him there'll be good weather in two hours. He starts out toward the upper deck. Girl with green face stops him and asks when there will be good weather. He looks at the sky squints his eyes and says, "In two hours, I think." The bo'sun is an Italian who married an Israel girl. He became a Jew and has a child. The pianist on the ship plays only so-so. We must buy Shoham some new ships. Chief Steward says they need cabin boys too. Tuesday we'll arrive in Naples. Sea is blue. Life is fine. How much does a toothbrush cost in Naples?

Seaman's Wife

An officer aboard told us about a woman who married a sailor and after five years said, "We were very happy the first two years. But then he came home."

Happy Ship

We wanted to write something about Captain Elizer Chodorov, and we thought the best way to see him in action would be to tag along on one of his daily inspections. Promptly at 11 a.m. on the third day out, five officers (Chief Mate, Chief Engineer, Chief Steward, Purser and Doctor), all in their immaculate white uniforms, set off at a trot after the Captain. In rapid succession he checked on the infirmary (suggested that the walls be repainted), the children's room, the forecastle (asked about a broken chair. First Mate: These chairs are for girls, not sailors), the crew's showers and dining rooms (everything in order), the butcher shop (inspected the butcher's hands, smelled a hunk of meat), the kitchen (said hello to the cook), the fourth class dormitories (looked down at them from the top of the stairs), the first, second and third class cabins and their facilities (turned off a dripping shower, looked behind a couch, opened cupboards and drawers), the third class dining room (bowed to the diners), the first class bar (looked into the refrigerator). Then he crossed the deck, replied to a sailor's greeting and returned to the bridge. He enquired whether the officers had any comments or questions and, hearing none, dismissed them until the next day, same time.

We followed the captain into his cabin where he hung up his cap, invited us to sit on the couch and offered us a glass of Bisquit cognac. "Unfortunately I can't join you," he said. "It's my gall bladder. A terrible thing. It started four months ago and I had to spend seven days in the Government Hospital in Haifa. Then I spent a month of my annual leave at Vichy. I hope I never have to go there again. I keep to a very careful diet now. I used to eat the fat part of ham and throw the meat away. Now I don't eat any fat at all. And I don't drink. Just a glass of wine with dinner. The doctor said that was all right. Look at this telegram I just received from an old friend of mine. He used to be my chief officer, now he's captain of the "Tamar." He says that I should finish with my gall bladder and have a drink with them. He's a very nice man."

Captain Chodorov offered us a cigarette from a wooden music box which played a tune called "Nu quarto 'e luna." He took a pipe from a rack on his deck, filled it carefully, and, at our request, gave us a resumé of his daily routine. "Well, I usually get up early," he said. (How early?) "Around five. Then I read for a while. (What?) All kinds of books. Psychological subjects, political subjects, some fiction. (Then what?) I take a bath and I shave and when I'm all clean I start to work. I have my breakfast here. Porridge and lebenia. I arrange the day's routine. Then I go to the chart room. I send telegrams. I make the inspection. (And?) And I write things and do routine work and then I have lunch. (Where?) I usually eat with the first class, but once during each trip I have lunch with the third and fourth class passengers. After that I'm free until four. I read and write and take a siesta. (Then what?) Then I invite some passengers for tea. Then I check here and there and I read and talk to people and ask them how they are. I have dinner with the first class, then I sometimes sit in the lounge a while. (And then?) I go to bed and read.

We asked about a photograph of an attractive dark-haired woman on the wall. "This is my wife," he said. "We've been married 21 years. The first two years she travelled with me everywhere. Now we live in Haifa. She has her family there, but she gets very nervous if I stay away too long. She still travels with me sometimes. (Does she like to travel with you?) She loves me and I love her and so she likes to come with me and I like to have her with me."

We asked for some personal data, so he brought out an album of photographs and newspaper clippings from which we learned, among other things, that the captain was 35 years old in 1939, that his family came from Russia and Poland, and that his friends call him Lusya. "My mother calls me Lusya, so that's what everybody calls me." A framed document on the wall showed that in 1948 he was commissioned captain of the "Eilat" by David Ben Gurion. "I was the first one to be commissioned captain of a warship by the Government of Israel," he said. "Then I was on the "Galila" from '48 until '51. After that I was captain of the passenger ship "Eilat" for 18 months and now I've been on the "Artza" 14 months. (Which of them did you like best?) All ships are good. Any ship I take must be good. The first thing I do is to try and make her happy. I never have trouble with my officers or crew. They're all cooperative. The most important thing is that everybody should be happy. All it takes is a little thought and a little tolerance. I like the passengers and they like me. I like the crew and the crew likes me. This is how it must always be. That is what makes a happy ship."

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OUTSIDERS' FILM FESTIVAL

VENICE.—THE 14th International Film Festival closed on September 4 with the presentation of the awards and a first Italian showing of some Cinemascope sensations. When I arrived to see the second half of the long afternoon and evening performances (to say nothing of the fascinating 'French Film in Retrospect' series in the mornings), trustworthy informants assured me that they were deeply disappointed. They referred to Pudowkin's 'The Return of Vasili Bortnikov'; Claude Autant-Lara's 'Le Bon Dieu sans Confession' and the great Joseph von Sternberg's return to the screen with a film made in Japan with Japanese actors called 'The Saga of Anathan' as surprising failures of eminent directors. Nor was there much praise for the Russian 'Rimsky-Korsakoff,' for Poland's 'Chopin' (already shown here) for South American, Czech or Hungarian offerings; but blase as the critics are, they found friendly comments for William Wyler's 'Roman Holiday' with Gregory Peck and Audrey Hepburn. The German journalists themselves were rather depressed about the three German films shown.

During the days that followed, I had the opportunity to witness for myself the occasional failing of some of the more prominent directors. Marcel Varne's film of Zola's 'Therese Raquin' (how well I remember Jacques Feyder's marvellous film version in the late 'twenties!) has none of the psychological or dramatic values we have come to expect from this artist. The only asset the film has is Simone Signoret's acting. The award of the Silver Lion (the Gold Lion was not presented) provoked some protest from the audience on the last evening of the Festival.

Political Satire

Generally speaking, it may be said that the prominent forces in the world of the cinema seem tired in comparison with the energy and new ideas of the new generation of young artists and some of the less-publicized national productions. The Soviet Union's third offering, for instance, 'Sadko' directed by Alexander Ptushko is a splendid fairy tale in colour. The theme and moral are a mixture of the Blue Bird and Peer Gynt — happiness is more likely to be found at home among one's countrymen and friends than in far away places.

Luigi Zampa's political satire 'Anni Facile' belongs among those works which prove that the best directors are not necessarily those who have something novel to say. The same applies to the work of that

Andrusco as the 'Little Fugitive'

splendidly straightforward American director Vincente Minelli whose 'The Bad and the Beautiful' is revealed as no more than a meagre and long-winded satire on Hollywood, starring Lana Turner and Kirk Douglas, the latter

Cinema Notes

quite at sea in the role of a film producer. Another French director, Yves Allegret creates so much atmosphere and background in 'Les Orgeuilleux' that the story is lost. Even Gerard Philippe's finely portrayed drunken doctor agitates in a vacuum. To close the list of failures, Lilli Palmer and Rex Harrison, the only protagonists of 'The Fourposter' a light matrimonial comedy, had too little material to build up real characters.

Everyone welcomed the jury's decision to award Silver Lions to the Japanese film 'Ugetsu Monogatari'; the American 'The Little Fugitive' and the British offering 'The Moulin Rouge.' The first is based on two Japanese 16th century novels dealing with two farmers who go to seek their fortunes abroad leaving their families behind, only to return home disappointed and disillusioned. The merits of the film lie in the sustained savage rhythm and the extraordinary acting qualities of the cast.

'The Little Fugitive,' independently made by Joseph Burstyn, is a delicate and sensitive study of a seven-year-old boy who runs away from home for a day or two, only to be brought back before his mother, who is away on a trip, finds out about his adventure. She promises to take him to Coney Island (where, in fact, he had been during that time) as a reward for good behaviour while she was away. Together with a closely knit team of co-workers, Burstyn has created a wonderful film full of tension, with extraordinarily good photography. A lonely mouth organ provides most effectively the only background music. Richie Andrusco, who plays the title role, might be called a genius, but for the fact that such a term can hardly be applied to the innocence of childhood.

Russian Policy

One of the highlights of the last few days of the Festival was the press conference given by the Russian delegation. The main points made were that there is no change in film-making policy since Stalin's death; that six million roubles were invested in the film 'Sadko'; that a prominent actor receives between 30,000 and 80,000 roubles for a film; and that since there is no unemployment in the U.S.S.R. there are no unemployed actors — in fact there is a shortage of first class performers.

Asked whether a critic may fearlessly damn a film he considers bad, the delegation replied that the only thing such a critic need fear is that the producer and actors will not shake hands with him. Mr. Beminioff, leader of the Soviet Delegation declared that 50% of films shown in Russia were foreign (French and Italian included) and that Soviet participation in the Festival was calculated to encourage friendship between Russia and the peoples of the rest of the world.

Mo.

GALLEON'S TREASURE

WASHINGTON (NANA).

A 200-YEAR-OLD Spanish galleon loaded with treasure has been explored in the Florida Keys by divers and scientists of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mendel L. Peterson, Head of the U.S. National Museum History Department, said that the treasure ship was sunk in a hurricane in the year 1733. He stated that the Smithsonian party has retrieved treasure objects believed to be priceless.

Among them are silver "pieces-of-eight" and "half-pieces-of-eight" minted in the years 1731, rich silver ore in quartz rock, a 1,000-kilo cast-iron cannon, cutlasses with 30-inch blades and scores of other weapons. This booty, plus silver figurines, flintlock muskets, 3-kilo shot and several hand grenades, will be shown to the public for the first time in a special Smithsonian Exhibition a year from now.

Britain's Lead in Jets

View in flight of the Delta-winged Avro Vulcan bomber which is now in limited super priority production with the Royal Air Force — and which is the most sensational break away from traditional aircraft design since the war. It is one of the many new types of British aircraft which were on show at the Farnborough Air Display. Details of the Vulcan are still top secret, but the machine has proved so successful in trials that the makers are planning a civil version — the Avro Atlantic — which will carry up to 130 passengers over great distances at over 600 m.p.h.

Express Photo

By CHESTER WILMOT

LONDON.—BRITAIN'S claim to world leadership in the design and development of turbine-engined aircraft has been further strengthened this week during the annual display and exhibition of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors at Farnborough, in Hampshire. Both 1951 and 1952 were vintage years for new aircraft, but the outstanding feature of British aviation since the last Farnborough display has been the continued progress in developing power units — both turbojet and turboprop — which are the foundation of Britain's present superiority.

This progress has been marked by the establishment of two new world records and the production of two new jet-engines. It was most appropriate that on the eve of this year's S.B.A.C. show, a Hunter jet-fighter, powered by a Rolls-Royce Avon engine, should have regained for Britain the world air speed record at 727.6 m.p.h. As a new world altitude record of 63,668 feet was created last May by a Canberra jet-bomber equipped with two Bristol Olympus engines, Britain now holds the two most important air records.

While these achievements stand to the credit of engines now in production, others of greater power are already being tested. Rolls Royce have announced the development of an entirely new type of engine—a by-pass jet, known as the Conway. The leading feature of this engine, which will be used in the new military jet-transport, the Vickers 1000, is that it gives higher propulsive efficiency with lower fuel consumption.

10,000 lb. Thrust

The Conway is expected to give a thrust of more than 10,000 pounds, but this will be outmatched by the performance of the new De Havilland engine, the Gyron, which is believed to be in the 15,000 pound class. If this degree of thrust is achieved the Gyron will have double the power of the Avon engine in Squadron Leader Neville Duke's record breaking Hunter. Whatever the Gyron's ultimate performance, the makers are claiming it to be the most powerful aircraft engine in the world today.

It may be some years before these new power units are in service, but in the meantime existing engines are being steadily improved.

When the first Rolls Royce Avon appeared in 1948, it had a thrust of 6,000 pounds, but the thrust of the latest Avon is 9,500 pounds, and the new version, being developed for the Comet III, will be even more powerful. Similarly, the thrust of the Armstrong-Siddeley Sapphire has been increased from 7,200 pounds to 8,300 pounds, and there is scope for still further improvement.

In addition to continued progress with individual engines, Britain has now built up a family of gas-turbine engines which, for variety and quality, no other country can match. In every important engine class, with the exception of the smallest, there is at least one first-rate British product, and in the main classes there is also an adequate alternative. This is the result of the happy combination of private initiative within the industry and Government backing provided through the Ministry of Supply.

The climax of this year's flying display at Farnborough afforded a striking illustration of the success of Britain's engine development. When the prototype of the Avro delta-winged Vulcan bomber appeared last year, it was powered by four Avons, each with a thrust of 7,500 pounds. That prototype has now been fitted with Sapphires delivering 8,300 pounds, but it was overshadowed at Farnborough this week by the second prototype equipped with four Olympus engines which have a thrust of 9,750 pounds.

The contrast between the Sapphire/Vulcan and the Olympus/Vulcan was most marked during the display. The former has ample power in any case, but the Olympus engines lifted the second Vulcan (above) at a remarkable angle of climb and gave the impression of having a great reserve in hand all the time.

German Interest

The international recognition accorded to British engines was apparent at Farnborough from the keen interest taken by foreign buyers, especially the Germans. British jet-engines are already being produced in nine foreign countries — Argentina, Australia, Belgium, France, Italy, the Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States—and negotiations are in train for new licences for increased production abroad. Eight British turbojet or turboprop engines are now being manufactured in the United States — including the Sapphire and the Olympus—and the Americans have shown their faith in the Avon by ordering 450 Hunters for North Atlantic Treaty Organization air forces under the "offshore purchase" scheme.

The only disappointment at this year's Farborough show was the reminder that, although Britain leads the world in design, finished aircraft are slow to come from the factories. The prototypes of the Vickers Valiant swept-wing bomber, of the Gloster Javelin all-weather fighter and of the Supermarine Swift and Hawker Hunter day-fighters all appeared in 1951, but none of these aircraft is yet in service. If the British aircraft industry were as efficient in manufacture as it is in invention, Britain would enjoy much greater military security at home, and could command the commercial markets of the air.

O.F.N.B.

TOLLS, TELS AND TOURISM

ANYONE concerned with Israel's tourist traffic will agree with the statement that the road to Kfar Nahum is justifiably the chief butt for complaints from tourists, Jews and Gentiles alike. This stretch of road, barely three kilometres long, which connects the Tiberias-Safad highway with Israel's most notable synagogue ruins, a venerable monument not only to ancient Jewish architecture but also a site holy to Christians, is a rough and bumpy trial difficult to negotiate in summer, hardly passable in winter. It requires no great effort of the imagination to arrive at the conclusion that the surfacing of this road which leads straight to the Syrian border, would be of general interest.

If funds for so small an undertaking, are lacking there is no reason why private enterprise should not be allowed to build this eminent tourist road on the toll system so common in America and accepted on *autostradas* all over Europe. Car-owners and organizers of sight-seeing tours would no doubt willingly pay a small fee and be grateful to save their springs and tyres this harrowing experience.

Another short road which at present embarrasses tour organizers, is the eight-kilometre trail from the Sdom factory to the ancient salt mines at the southern shore of the Dead Sea. The new Sdom road ends at the factory and the unsurfaced continuation is the despair of every bus-driver who knows that his radiator will without fail boil over on the way back, and that there is no possibility of filling up the tank before the uphill drive. Here, again, there is a horizontal stretch of road whose surfacing would present no difficulties and would be a safe investment for anyone willing to undertake it on a toll collecting basis.

A third proposition of this type would be the construction of 500 metres of surfaced road branching off from the new Sdom road into the Kurnub Pass, which would make the marvellous Byzantine reservoirs of Mamshith readily accessible. One of the tanks has been repaired and filled. A great many travellers would willingly pay toll for the unique privilege of a refreshing swim in the parched wilderness of the Negev.

Some of our most important roads have the annoying peculiarity of ending just short of, or narrowly missing the most interesting sightseeing spots. If public road building authorities feel unable to consider the interest of our best potential dollar earners, private enterprise should be given a chance.

Excavations Neglected

WITH justified pride the Israel Exploration Fund recently invited the press to see the results of its renewed excavations at Beit Shearim. These discoveries are truly astonishing, and one admires them, accompanied by the sincere hope that the Israel Exploration Fund will find the money to carry on.

But this optimism gave way to heavy misgivings the moment one strayed away from the new diggings and looked at the present state of Professor Mazar's famous 1940 excavations. They

Rambler's Notebook

are a most depressing sight: the fences have been torn down and the wooden stairs leading up to the catacombs have rotted away or been stolen as firewood. Barbarians have disfigured the catacombs with idiotic inscriptions.

No one who sees these venerable monuments in such a state of desecration can suppress the thought that few excavations in Israel should be suspended until we find the means to protect the old ones and that our ancient remains are better protected underground, while we are unable to guard them properly after excavation. It appears questionable to say the least, whether it would not be more more sensible to devote the funds at ones disposal to the protection of excavations that have been completed rather than start new diggings, which must in turn receive care.

One wonders, why those, who stand to gain from Israel's tourist trade are so utterly uninterested in the state of our most important tourist attractions. Are the people of Tiv'on not ashamed of the neglect of the Beit Shearim excavations which are visited by all who spend their holidays at this lovely resort? All over Europe it is an unquestioned fact that the authorities of the nearest town or village accept responsibility for the protection of excavations which attract so many paying guests.

Considering the prosperity of Tiv'on, the owners of hotels and pensions there should be able to obtain funds to repair the stairs and fences in Beit Shearim and the salary for an antiquities guard. Tiv'on is famous as one of the most "cultured" holiday resorts in Israel. Its decision to "adopt" Beit Shearim would prove that culture there does not only mean the cleanliness of kitchens and sanitary installations.

Th. F. M.

Haifa Art Notes

Designs, Drawings from US

HAIFA'S Municipal Museum is simultaneously displaying an exhibition of American Design and drawings of the American artist, Abraham Walkowitz.

The watercolour copies of Early Colonial and 19th century American Design, organized by the United States Information Service, have already been fully reviewed in *The Jerusalem Post*. Their appeal is both historic and aesthetic. A Spanish Colonial Retable of an unindentified saint forms a throwback to mediaeval Spanish art. A ship's figurehead, representing Columbia, has an excellent forward rhythm. Among the glass figures, a blue bowl from South Jersey catches the eye. That the purpose was usually functional and that art only resulted from fine workmanship is evidenced by the custom of the pottery manufacturers to put their names on the side, and not on the bottom of the objects.

Abraham Walkowitz's drawings have been presented by the American Fund for Israel Institutions. The principal drawings, which have acquired some reputation in the United States, are those of the dancer, the late Isadora Duncan, done in Chinese ink. Like his seminudes and nudes, a hefty model poses the problem of relationship between size of body and the pose adopted. The necessary balance has often been obtained quite competently, but never to the extent that would induce a spectator to say: "So this was Isadora Duncan".

The rest conveys the impression of academic or preliminary sketches. A Seaside and other group scenes do not reveal much ability to command combinations of figures. Other work, a tree (good but not original), bathers, a house, etc., again emphasize academic training; but on the whole it is difficult to assess Walkowitz's level from this small show.

H.

Radio Review

Coating the Cultural Pill

A most successful series now under way is 'Tours in Israel' by Chai Ataron. This has not proved nearly as pedestrian as it portended, and the broadcasts are chock-full of interesting information. There must be many people in the country with an inadequate knowledge of its geography and the setting of its historical associations. These programmes, which are both scholarly and popular, therefore meet a real need. Moreover, the presentation is attractive. Frequently a talk divided between questioner and responder tends to sound artificial; in this case the division is tasteful and unobtrusive, and the second voice provides an occasional welcome respite.

The speakers in 'Tours in Israel' are both announcers, yet despite our familiarity with their voices, their restrained presentation is fresh. This contradicts the general feeling that the voice of the actual writer is always preferable in imparting an authentic touch, which is also confirmed by another current series, 'The Social Drama in the Twentieth Century Theatre'; the author and speaker is Dov Baer Malchin whose excellent material is obscured by the heavy delivery. Mr. Malchin has the merit of speaking slowly and clearly, but his semi-declamatory style grows monotonous and mars the value of these talks.

Peretz Tales

A valiant attempt to convey a *Hassidic* spirit marked the New Year broadcast of Peretz stories. In fact, they were not stories but cameos—snapshots projected onto a wide screen. They were so tenuous and delicate that it was a miracle they survived the transition. The radio is obviously the wrong medium for mysticism (a British humourist once suggested the B.B.C. Third Programme should relay three hours silence from a Trappist monastery). But in this instance, despite the inevitable heaviness of the studio production, a slight spark of the moving original managed to shine through and communicate itself.

In Saturday night's 'Guests Before the Microphone,' Christopher Mayhew gave an account of the recent struggle in Britain over the introduction of sponsored television. A few months ago, the Conservative majority in Parliament (allegedly under high pressure from big business) passed a motion permitting the setting-up of sponsored television in Britain, alongside the B.B.C.'s public service. This was opposed by the Labour Party and by a large section of the Conservative Party led by Lord Halifax and by the leaders of the Church.

Public opinion became particularly vociferous after the Coronation, which was tremendously successful in Britain, but which on some American stations was handled rather tactlessly (on one station, as the Queen was handed the Bible, the television film was interrupted for the advertisement of a deodorant). Mr. Mayhew has been one of the leading opponents of sponsored television and has written a pamphlet to support his case. He was able to report that the British Government has dropped its original proposals and is now having second thoughts—an encouraging example of the force of public opinion.

A recent survey in a British paper compared programmes in those countries where national and sponsored radio exist side by side. Its conclusion was a Gresham's Law of radio — bad radio drives out good. The most competent forces gravitate to the better paid commercial radio, which at the same time aims at the lowest common multiple. Sponsored radio and television will always give the public what it wants; this is not necessarily bad but often excludes the exploitation of radio for educational purposes. In this connection it must be said that the Israel Radio sets itself a very high cultural target; it has not always got the means and resources to attain it and execute it satisfactorily, but the personnel directing its programmes are activated by the highest ideals, and are attempting to make the radio a genuine cultural force. The chief challenge is to coat the cultural pill—but a tribute to the highmindedness of our radio is the least a critic can pay in this penitential season.

Pick of next week's listening: The Maccabiah (Sunday at 4; Monday at 8.45; Tuesday at 9; Wednesday at 8.45; Thursday at 8.45 and 9.30; Second Programme: Monday and Tuesday at 8.45; Wednesday at 4): 'The Hulsh' by Shabbetai Tevet (Sunday at 9.30); Irving Stone's life of Van Gogh 'Lust for Life' (Monday at 9); 'Conquest of the Desert' Exhibition' opening (Tuesday at 5.30) and Concert (Tuesday at 9.15); 'Through the Eyes of His Wife'; I — Robert Schumann (Wednesday at 7.30); Gadna Orchestra (Thursday at 4).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. 1.30. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m. 2.15.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.38 Exercises. 6.43 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 "Kol Nidrei". 3.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

8.30 p.m. Cantoral Recordings (R). 9.00 News. 9.15 Maccabia Preview. 9.30 Folk Dances. 11.05 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.3 M.) 11.15-12 Midnight.

Tomorrow: 11.15-12 Midnight: Programme Highlights: "From the Solemn to the Gay." "The Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition."

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 25 & 220 M.): 6.34 Work by Bloch. 1.45 Saturday night Programme. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

POST Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS. — 1. The Archers? 7. Roguish nobleman? 8. Late change for a flier 10. Margie? Might be. 11. Pressing. 14. Exemplary start. 16. Trims with a spear. 17. His progress was painted. 19. Gets one's teeth into something. 21. Hang in the air. 22. Subdued in beastly fashion? 23. They last 24 hours. 26. American buffalo. 28. You won't find her in the chimney-corner. 29. Left the house via a ladder. 30. Show concerning meat. 31. Guy Mannering's country? 32. One could safely describe it as monotonous. 33. Showy.

DOWN. — 1. He takes a wife in play. 2. What a climber may have in hand. 3. University. 4. A cheat isn't so dull. 5. Underground growth, not passenger. 6. Had a house at Hampstead. 8. Rough journey. 9. Add one to it annually. 12. Gasp, but not softly! 13. Asinine name. 15. It's no ordinary suit that he works in. 18. It takes a lot of beating. 19. Start to wobble backwards. 20. Just the chap to make hay? 21. She and Tony combine in fairness. 23. Short of copper 25. Split mathematically. 24. Devout conclusion. 28. You may earn it. 28. Light pieces of wood? 27. Is safe but not silent. 28. The sheriff hasn't got him! 30. It might turn into a deer.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Bleak (house). 6. Jemmy. 9. Gielgud. 10. Ended. 11. Pears. 12. Swain. 13. Mention. 15. (k)Cab. 17. Alas. 18. Female. 19. Sever. 20. Chests. 22. Alas. 24. Her. 25. Ferment. 26. Miner. 27. Not-ed. 28. Curly. 29. Tension. 30. Asses(o). 31. Story.

DOWN. — 2. Lazi-e-l. 3. Agents. 4. Kid. 5. C-low-n. 6. Ju-pit-er. 7. Eden. 8. Mortal. 12. So-Lo. 13. Match. 14. Never. 15. Cable. 16. Beast. 18. Fever. 19. Strikes. 21. Heroes. 22. A-mount. 23. Angler. 25. Feast. 26. Mete. 28. Cos(t).

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MISCELLANEOUS

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Stimulating Pedagogic Show

Exhibition Reveals Educational Pluses and Minuses

By JOYCE MILLER

THE National Pedagogic Exhibition, marking the 50th anniversary of the Israel Teachers' Association, closed this week. It was one of the most fascinating exhibitions to be held here.

Congratulations are due to Dr. Noah Nardi and to the Exhibition Committee of which he is chairman. The Committee was formed by the Ministry of Education and Culture, in which Dr. Nardi is the Director of Research and Training. Mr. Kislev, the main architect, designed an exhibition which was far more than an elegant feat of art and instruction.

It provided a colourful, dynamic abundance of material: copybooks, pictures, paintings, maps, graphs, photographs, dolls, puppets, handwork, equipment, magazines, models of all kinds — from the ancient Temple and Jericho about to fall to Joshua's trumpets to Pardess Hanna, an Arab Beduin encampment, and the Ruthenberg electric station.

Schools of all kinds all over the country participated in the Exhibition. The various political "trends" exhibited together, reflecting the hardwon unified education system to which our schools are at last geared. The Kibbutz movement, too, agreed to cooperate.

Wide Variety

The Exhibition could be enjoyed on many levels. Children exclaimed at its jostling variety. Art lovers were delighted at the talent of young Kibbutz painters, deserving an exhibit in itself. Teachers, parents and pupils profited from the contact with the work of teachers and pupils from all parts of the country. Techniques were available for examination, achievements for comparison.

Some local needs in the field of education were brought into sharp focus: charts showed the great overall advance in education in the last 35 years. But they also showed that we have not advanced as we should have done quantitatively in secondary and vocational education.

It is clear that some subjects are taught excellently throughout our schools. Geography, taught in many schools by the project method, seems to be particularly well handled. There were many exhibits showing vivid techniques in the teaching of Biblical history and Hebrew literature, personal (not public) hygiene and nutrition.

But some subjects were woefully neglected. The Department of Physical Education's exhibition was limited to seven photographs and a basketball. It is time that some attempt was made to understand the function of physical education, and to give this Department a more adequate budget so that it can take its place in Israel's schools.

Similarly, it is believed by many that foreign languages are badly taught. This was evident from the scarcity of foreign language exhibits. (A notable exception was the vivid English display from Tel Aviv's Municipal High School Aleph).

The Exhibition's chief failure was in its conception. It was not designed to help evaluate its own rich material as a whole. It did not try to assess the success of our educational methods in the lives of the children and the life of the country.

The Hadassah organization (pioneering in vocational training and higher education) demonstrated in its exhibit that it was sensitive to changing social demands. And the kibbutzim, to some extent, framed their contribution against the background of their children's life.

But for the most part the exhibition, in so many ways excellent, presented the Israel school in a social vacuum. For instance the showing of Arab copybooks, needlework, drawing and plasticine models gave no clue to the Israel Arab teachers' pressing difficulty, of how to reconcile progressive teaching methods with punitive parents; an educational system modern in principle, at least, with a still strongly patriarchal society.

Similarly, teachers in Judean hill settlements must evolve various ingenious and *ad hoc* techniques to meet the different needs of Oriental communities. Other communities, attempting, without experience, tradition or deep ideological conviction, to adjust to the rigours of agricultural life, probably make hard demands on their teachers too. The experience of these teachers in experimental situations throughout the country would help us understand the needs of our newcomers.

What Was Lacking

But there was no evidence of such profoundly interesting phenomena in the exhibition, and scarcely any indication at all of the wide variety in our life. (It did not show that there are Israel children living and learning in "temporary" communities under canvas or sheet-iron).

This is a pity; for if the true value of a school is to be understood, it must be considered as part of the community whose needs it serves.

Thus, it is not surprising that the daily difficulties which confront parents, teachers and children were only to be inferred from what was shown at the exhibition.

What is the relation between the school system and the Youth Movements? Some pupils believe that the Youth Movements create a system of dual and conflicting values. How does this situation relate to the family? How influential is the *Madrich* as an educator, and what are his qualifications? The Youth Movements participated in the exhibition to the extent of one long table. Both parents and teachers know that the strength of their influence over children is more considerable.

What of the secondary school's relation to the Gadna? Why was there so little evidence of a basic education in civics? Is this related in any way to a feeling of disillusion which seems to characterize secondary school pupils, in the cities at least, and which Professor Halkin commented on recently as characterizing our young poets?

Is it reasonable or desirable to attempt to prevent the crystallization of social barriers between our children: to overcome the topographical, economic and other differences between children in *ma'barot*, in villages, in collectives and in the cities? If so, how could this be done?

Why is the parent-teacher relationship in Israel so formal? If this is detrimental, as most progressive educators would argue, in what way could it be improved? It is interesting to note that parents did not participate as such in the exhibition itself.

Finally, what rewards and punishments, incentives and deterrents are used in Israel schools? How successful is our school discipline, and on what is it based? This is the basic problem of education and the core of everyday teaching and parental successes and failures.

Many of these questions are being considered by progressive educators the world over. Some of them are related to conditions specific to Israel. All of them are influenced by what is fundamental to our society at present: our attempt to integrate, with scant national resources, over 150,000 families.

The National Pedagogic Exhibition gave a stimulating presentation of what teachers and pupils are doing all over Israel. But it failed to evaluate their activities in social terms.

Dior's Swan in Flight

Express Photo

CHRISTIAN Dior is again hitting the fashion headlines with his "New Paris Look."

Where Fath, Balmain, Desses, Shapiarelli and the rest have declared that to be elegant in 1954 a woman will have to look like a champagne glass, Dior gets her up like a swan's wing poised for flight. The "goblet line" is muted, feminine, subtle. The "New Paris Look" is reminiscent of wind, water, movement, energy.

Fath's woman of 1954 appears cautious, walks elegantly in her glass-stem skirt; Dior's can stride if she likes, her hair swept behind her ears.

Dior's creation shown here is a coat in black faille, gathered from cuff to shoulder, with flyaway stand up collar. It has the new short hemline, which has aroused such controversy in international fashion houses.

"Vogue" and "Harpers' Bazaar" seem to indicate that the leaders of American fashion, in the industry and out, intend to support Fath and Balmain.

There is small doubt which line would suit us more in Israel. It would be quite impossible to re-cut last year's coat in the shape of a swan's wing!

But too often in the past Christian Dior has had his dramatic way in the end.

gardening notes

Foliage for Sucoot

"And that they should publish and proclaim in all their cities and in Jerusalem saying, go forth into the mount and fetch foliage of olives and foliage of oleaster, and foliage of myrtle, and foliage of palms and foliage of thick trees, to make booths, as it is written."

(Nehemiah, 8.15)

THIS instruction was given to the people of Israel at a time when the hills were covered with thick forests of trees and the population consisted mainly of peasants who were familiar with trees and the correct way of pruning them.

At a time when we are planting thousands of young trees on barren hills, in our cities and in settlements, the first rule should be to keep alive existing trees. Therefore, we cannot agree with the destruction of trees to supply foliage to cover *(sukha)* the succa, as is sometimes done. Pruning *(gisum)* some of our trees could be arranged now, without any danger, in order to supply the foliage, but this work should be done in the correct way by persons with skill and with a knowledge of trees. Here is some advice on how to do it.

Pruning Rules

(Galei Hagisum)

1. Pruning should be done only with special pruning tools. Small branches, not more than 1-2 cm. thick should be pruned with pruning shears or secateurs *(masmera)* and those thicker than 2 cm. should be removed with a pruning saw *(masor)*, or a special long-handled lopping shear. The pole-shear *(masmeret-mot)* which is fixed to the end of a long pole and equipped with a long rope, is used for pruning or trimming branches high up on a tree.

2. In order to avoid tearing, long, thick branches are removed in two or more lengths, the last piece nearest the trunk approximately 30 cm. long. The pruning of the last section should then be made close to the trunk or the adjoining stem and flush with it. To prevent the bark on the stem from being ripped away, pruning the last stub is always carried out in two cuts, the first one made a little way up from the bottom of the limb and the second from the top down. No stump should be left on the stem, as the live wood is unable to cover it, and if it decays, the rot can penetrate into the stem and damage the tree. The wound of the cut should be covered with a thin layer of tree-wound paint *(mishkhat-etzim)*.

3. When training young trees, except conifers *(atze mahat)*, the lower branches are removed gradually. In the first two to three years, until the stem is thick enough, the side branches (laterals) should be shortened only to within 10-15 cm. of the main stem, and then in the following years they can be removed entirely. Such pruning can be carried out only by a qualified gardener, who knows the typical growth of the tree and will prune accordingly.

The eucalyptus, the Aleppo-pine, the cypress and others may be pruned for foliage also. Generally, foliage should be pruned only from fully developed, healthy trees and even from these, only a small quantity of branches should be removed. The eucalyptus tree suffers little from pruning, and new branches soon begin to grow. From the Aleppo-pine *(oren-yerushalaim)* cut away only the lowest branches of trees which are at least five to seven years old, or the lower branches of fully developed old trees. From the cypress *(brosh)*, branches that stand out from the pyramid shaped crown of old trees may be trimmed with pole-shears. Foliage should not be pruned from trees with milky sap, like the different kinds of ficus, except that of *ficus nitida*, and of course fruit trees must not be trimmed at this season "for thou mayest eat of them and thou shalt not cut them down, for the tree of the field is man" (Deut. 20,19).

B. FEUCHTWANGER

ט"ו טוד עברי (37)

לקוח מחיי לקוחות

(sha-on) clock	שעון	(si-per-ta) you told	סיפרת
(sho-nah, sho-nem) different	שונה, שונים	(sha-ma-a-ti) I heard	שמעתי
(ta-poo-heem) apples	תפוחים	(mif-al) project, undertaking	מפעל
(a'na-voom) grapes	ענבים	(bet ha-ro-shet) factory	בית-חרושת
(sh'poo-foom) plums	שזיפים	(ri-ba) jam	רבה
(t'ay-neem) figs	תאנים	(shi-moo-reem) preserves	שימורים
(t'ma-reem) dates	תמרים	(pay-rot) fruit	פרות
(toot sadeh) strawberry	תות-שדה	(m'kho-na) machine	מכונה

ט ז ש י ה

פה: הבה, ספרה לי על המשק המקלאי שבקיבוץ.
שמעתי שנקבעים אזורים יש גם מקצועי-
עשיה, גם אצלכם יש מטעל בזה?

שני: כן, יש לנו בית-
חרושת לסיגים,
רבות ושטורים
של פרות וירקות.
בקומות שונות
יש גם בתי-
חרושת לנעלים,
מכונות, שעונים ועוד.

יסי: ממה אתם עושים סיגים ורבות?

טבי: סיגים שונים של פרות: מפוחי-זהב,
אשכוליות, תפוחים וענבים; רבות עושים
גם משזיפים, תאנים, תמרים ותות-שדה
ומכל פרות הארץ.

The Ambor Man

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

THAT part of Haifa below the Talpiot market, which has absorbed more immigrants than any other — where many streets are stairs, few homes are houses, and children are 13 to the dozen—is where the Ambor Man walks. Every evening, after even the most reluctant clock has struck five and the heat has settled down for the night in this crowded quarter, he starts his daily round.

Dressed in khaki shirt and shorts with matching jockey cap, he is a well known figure, especially among the uncounted children of the district. His banner is a long broomstick, crowned with a cross bar to which three large eggplants (or cabbages, according to the season) are fixed, with a score of Ambors stuck in each. Held high in short bare arms, he carries it through the streets shouting out his wares—"Ambor." In other countries they are the well-loved "toffee apple." A short, thin stick, a little green Israel apple coated with bright red, glossy candy, his Ambor is to down-town children what the Pied Piper's pipe was to the kids of Hamelin.

For a man who daily shouts his way through the District, Mr. Rafael Ben Aryeh, the 45-year-old Ambor Man, is a surprisingly reluctant talker. Only after you eat more of this lollipops than you are used to at your age — and they are good—"good, fresh, clean and healthy," the Ambor Man claims, will he talk at all, after first ascertaining that you are not some official snooper.

Mr. Ben Aryeh came here from Bulgaria five years ago, and now lives on one of the stairs in the District. When he arrived, he did not yet know the secret of Amber manufacture, and worked as a stevedore in the Port. However, he did not succeed in becoming permanent, and two years ago, a Bulgar friend whose ancestors had handed down the Ambor secrets to him, told Mr. Ben Aryeh the formula.

Since that day, Mr. Ben Aryeh has manufactured Ambor at home during the daytime and has sold it in the District all evening. He keeps the secret of his trade as jealously as the FBI guards the Hydrogen bomb, and won't even disclose how many he sells.

How he can make a living "thank God," with apples and sugar the price they are, is another of his secrets, and he will disclose only that he buys his apples wholesale in the Talpiot market. Besides feeding his children from his trade, he has also made them into local heroes. "My daddy makes Ambor," is as distinguished a claim in the District as "my daddy is a taxi driver," or "President of the Bank," in quarters further up the Carmel.

Price of an Apple

As soon as the first shout of "A-a-mbo-oor, lovely, lovely Ambor" rings through the streets, scores of youngsters start crying for their shillings in as many crowded homes, and soon a queue collects around the magic broom stick. The red candy, mingling with the now almost dry tears (the price the tots must pay for their shilling) on triumphant little faces, tastes doubly sweet. It says much that for two years the Ambor Man has successfully competed with other edibles that a shilling could buy. First, it was only watermelons. That was easy, as it would be difficult to carry two score watermelons on a broom stick through the whole District. But since last summer, it has been Artic and Cocktail, Eskimo and Kartiv, and yet the Ambor Man has won.

"I haven't offered any free trips around the world or IL.10,000 in prizes yet," he boasts. Maybe it's the mothers who are on his side. All over he District, they frighten their children into being good with the threat, "no Ambor today." For a shilling, it's a bargain.

Blowing Eggs for Succot

THIS year our small children will not get the chance to celebrate Succot at their nursery schools.

It's up to us to fill the vacuum. Of course not only pious Jews build *Succot* in Israel.

But too many of us (who feel remote from the religious significance of the *succa*) miss this chance to create a family tradition of fun and goodwill and mutual activity. A *succa* is a grand annual event in a family, and something your children will remember.

Serve your family omelettes this week so that you can "blow" your eggs. For those who don't know how to "blow" eggs, here's how: Pierce the egg at each end with a darning needle. Carefully scratch open the holes a little wider. Then put your mouth to the broad end and blow. Out will come the raw material of your omelette, leaving the egg shell intact.

The children will love blowing the eggs, collecting them, washing them, drying them in the sun, and finally turning them into jolly birds to hang from the roof of the *succa*.

This is the way it is done: (And you need only do it once. After that the children will take over). Fold a square of paper like a fan, stitching one end for a handle. Glue the "handle" to the tapered end of the egg, and spread out your fan-tail. A tiny folded paper hat makes a good base for a head at the other end. Feathers do well as wings. The children will probably want to paint the whole.

Oranges are still too scarce and expensive to be used for decorative symbols of fecundity; but the roof of your *succa* will be gay enough with its last week's egg ration transformed.

ELIZA

Transport in Naharyia

By HADASSAH BAT HAIM

AT certain times of the day, Naharyia bears a strong resemblance to Amsterdam or The Hague, a fact which must gratify some of the many Dutch people who have settled here. This is when the streets are suddenly filled with bicycles and the cyclists — one in five of the population — converge on the tree-lined main street and swoop round the corners in droves.

The experts are the children, who are accustomed to riding on the backs of their parents' vehicles from the time that they can sit up. In fact, there is a special condition called by local doctors "Naharyia foot" from which almost every child here has suffered at one time or another, caused by a small foot catching in the spokes of a rapidly turning back wheel. Fortunately this is hardly ever serious and does not seem to affect the ability of these children to make their bikes do everything but climb trees — and some enterprising youngster will probably manage that yet. Long before they can reach the saddle, the children are riding, standing on the pedals, with and without hands, and could qualify for a cycling circus.

Diary of A Housewife

Gentlemen of advanced years and ladies with advanced figures, balance themselves and inummerable bags, on two revolving wheels without loss of dignity or equilibrium. In spite or possibly because of this familiarity with the two wheeler, there have been no serious accidents involving cyclists in this town for nearly three years. Not a bad record.

There is, however, an alternative form of transport, apart from the mundane taxis and buses, which is peculiar to these parts and that is the droshky or horse drawn carriage. These are relics of wealthy Turkish families, and have recently been disinterred from the coach houses in Acre and Safad where they were mouldering their ancient lives to a close. Spat on and polished, painted up, fitted with rubber tires and one or two horses (who are accommodated in the *ma'bara*) and a driver from Rumania, they clip clop up and down with their loads of delighted visitors, reminding one irresistably of Jean Sablon.

Praise for the Sweet Potato

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

THE harvest of the welcome sweet potato is now in full swing, and within days your greengrocer will have several varieties, large and small cream-coloured, yellow or pink. There are subtle differences in the taste of each kind, but all are delightful to the palate. Sweet potatoes (sometimes called yams) are a luxury all over the world, but in Israel they are to be had in great abundance at very low cost. Highly nutritive and as source of sugar, we are lucky indeed to have this delicacy for the asking. The recipes are endless: sweet potatoes can be used not only as vegetables, but as dessert, and even go into the making of cakes and cookies that are as luscious as nougat.

Here is my sweet potato cake recipe which I determinedly pass on to you year after year — it needs no sugar and it needs no baking, and it's a hit every time you serve it.

Sweet Potatoe Cake

Boil sweet potato in their jackets. Peel while hot and mash with as much margarine as you can spare. If you like, add a little top milk or milk powder. Now divide the "batter" in two. Flavor each batch differently, colouring one. Now shape into a brick, using alternate colours for each layer. Put aside to solidify in the icebox or other cool place. Serve in slices with a plate and fork.

Colouring can be done with coffee or cocoa or both for the dark layer, or mix with raspberry squash with the pink sweet potato, and use banana or lemon squash for the cream-coloured sweet potato to make a two-tone cake. You can flavour also with rum or vanilla, ginger or cinnamon or other spices. Chopped raisins or nuts — or a bit of jam if you like sweets even sweeter — may be mixed into the potato. The real secret of the delectability of this cake lies in the amount of margarine you use. If you can spare as much as you would use in baking an ordinary cake, your sweet potato cake will be far superior to almost any kind of a cake that comes out of an oven. You can serve this as a dessert too if you wish.

As a Vegetable

Use sweet potatoes just as you would fresh potatoes, mashed with milk, fried like chips, roast with meat, they are splendid scalloped, baked in a casserole with onion and parsley, curried, cheesed, and almost any other favourite way of serving. Use them in your *Shabbat cholent*. Toss a few into every soup. Remember that sweet potatoes are a treat usually reserved in the bountiful United States for Thanksgiving dinner, to be taken with turkey.

Here are some of America's best sweet potato recipes as a vegetable. Unfortunately we have no marshmallows in Israel, but a meringue makes a very good substitute for a company dish. Other ingredients (such as pine-apple have also been substituted here with orange (and if you wish add a little pine-apple squash).

Sweet Potato Company Casserole

3 large sweet potatoes; 1 tin orange-banana salad; 2 egg whites, and sugar; 1 tbsp. pineapple squash (optional).

Boil sweet potatoes and slice. Into a casserole put a layer of sweet potatoes, a layer of the orange-banana tinned salad, and a layer of potatoes. Pour the juice over all and put to bake. When the juice has almost cooked down, remove from oven and cover with whipped egg whites to which sugar has been added. Put into the oven to brown. Serve at once.

Sweet Potato Cream

Boil the sweet potatoes, peel and mash with butter and a little sugar, than add cinnamon. Sprinkle grated orange or lemon peel on top and if desired; finely chopped nuts. Bake and, if you wish, top with meringue as the recipe above.

Candied Sweet Potatoes

These can be made in two ways — both very good with your roast chicken on Succot. Wash and peel sweet potatoes. Cook 10 minutes in boiling salted water. Drain, cut in half lengthwise, and put in a well greased pan. Make a syrup by boiling half a cup brown (or white) sugar in 2 tbsps. of water, and add to it some margarine (about 4 tbsps. for 6 medium sized sweet potatoes). Brush the potatoes, baste with the syrup and bake slowly until tender. The other recipe calls for orange marmalade instead of syrup. It adds a delightful tangy taste to the glazed sweet potato. Southerners in U.S.A. sprinkle brown sugar over boiled sweet potatoes which are baking in a well greased pan, and pour diluted lemon juice in the pan to keep the potatoes from "catching" and to give them a piquant flavor.

Baked Sweet Potatoes With Fruit

2 cups boiled sliced sweet potatoes; 1/2 cup brown (or white) sugar; 1 1/2 cups sliced apples or oranges; 3 tbsps. margarine; 1 tsp. salt.

Put half of the potatoes in a greased baking dish, cover with half the fruit. Sprinkle with half the sugar, dot over with half the margarine and sprinkle with half the salt; repeat. Bake in a moderate oven for one hour.

Sweet Potato Croquettes

2 cups mashed sweet potatoes; Salt and pepper; Margarine; Yolk of 1 egg.

Mix together sweet potatoes, salt, pepper and margarine and beat until light; then add the yolk and mix well. If you like add a little chopped parsley. Shape into cylinders. Dip in bread crumbs or matso meal, then in beaten egg, then in crumbs again. Fry in hot fat. Drain on paper. Serve hot.

Sweet Potato Salad

This is a super-salad, just the thing for your holiday fare. Boil 4 large or 8 small sweet potatoes in jackets until tender; while still warm, peel and slice into a bowl. Add 1/2 cup Hock Wine and mix lightly so potatoes are well moistened, without breaking them. Add 3 tbsps. oil, 3 tbsps. vinegar, 1 tbsp. sugar, 3 tbsps. minced onion, and salt and pepper to taste. Mix lightly. Allow to stand in a cool place for at least an hour before serving. Very good with sliced meat and tomatoes and cucumbers, as a cold collation.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

THE ONLY LEAD

Today's hand, which we came across in the "Bridge World," caught our fancy:

S. 5 3
H. A Q J
D. A K 2
C. J 10 7 5 2

S. Q 9 6
H. 5 3
D. Q J 7 3
C. A 9 4 3

You are East, defending against a contract of three hearts. The bidding, with East-West vulnerable, has gone as follows:

West	North	East	South
1D	Db	—	3H
—	—	—	

West opens the king of clubs. You play the four, and South the six. West continues with the club queen. How do you defend from here?

It should not be too difficult for East to reconstruct the concealed hands. By inferences from the bidding, East should know almost precisely the cards held by South and West. South must have the king of spades to four, at least. West, for his opening bid, must have the king of hearts and the ace of spades. He cannot have Ace-king of spades; he would have opened the king or at any rate led it to the second trick. He should not have five spades; he would have bid a spade rather than a diamond. South should have six hearts for his preemptive jump.

The probabilities are that West has only two clubs, otherwise presumably he would have continued with a low club or discontinued the suit. However, this is largely immaterial, since, if South has a singleton club, the contract obviously cannot be defeated, whether or not East overtakes the queen of clubs.

To set the hand, West must be able to make his king of hearts on an over-ruff in clubs, and at the same time win two spade tricks, before South can establish the dummy's club suit for discards. This can be accomplished only if West has the Ace-jack-ten of spades, which is not improbable.

East, therefore, overtakes the queen of clubs with the ace, and returns the nine of spades. If this holds, he leads a club, permitting West to make his king of hearts and ace of spades. If South plays the king, East wins and returns a spade to West's queen, with a similar result.

The complete deal was:

S. 5 3
H. A Q J
D. A K 2
C. J 10 7 5 2

S. A J 10 4 — S. Q 9 6
H. A 6 — H. 5 3
D. 10 9 5 4 — D. Q J 7 3
C. K Q — C. A 9 4 3

S. K 8 7 2
H. 10 9 8 7 4 2
D. 5
C. 8 6

PEN FRIENDS

Sir, — The following 13-year-olds from Brooklyn 14, N.Y. seek pen friends in Israel: Barry Connuck, 8002 21st Avenue; William Tendler, 8307 21st Ave.; Allen Hock, 38 Bay 26th St.; Herbert Goldenberg, 2251 81st St; Henry Brun, 246 Bay 22nd St.; Sheldon Strauss, 2009 85th St.; Charles Abrams, 8703 28th. Ave.; Milton Goldsamph, 159 Bay 29th St.; Barry Friedenthal, 8831 20th Ave.; Donald Geffner, 1901 84th St.; Martin Goldstone, 2089 85th St.; Aaron Schneider, 8714 21st Ave.; Larry Jankner, 8502 21st Ave.; Larry Greenberg, 2000 84th St.; Richard Field, 8311 21st Ave.; Larry Bernstein, 7602 21st Ave.; Richard Dods, 153 Bay 26th St. All the above would like to write to girls rather than boys.

Linda Ferkin, 1325 Shore Parkway; Irene Finklestein, 8307 21st Ave.; Carolee Rubin, 1864 85th St.; Sandra Mousman, 2006 Benson Ave.; Jackie Skuller, 174 Bay 29th St.; Lea Kaufman, 2373 85th St.; Betty Spencer, 1482 Shore Parkway.

I would like to have a penpal too (208 Bay 22nd St.).

Yours, etc.
HOWARD SCHWARTZ
Brooklyn, March 20.

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Kaytana Cymberg
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HUNGER AND ECONOMICS

By ANDREW BOYD

THE WAR ON WORLD POVERTY. By Harold Wilson, Gollancz, London. 227 pp. 14/-.

BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC PROBLEM. By C.A.R. Crosland, Cape, London. pp. 224. 12/6d.

We are beginning to suffer from a surfeit of books on international cooperation for economic development, in the sense that too many are appearing which have nothing new to say. Mr. Wilson, the latest in the field, is an exception, though the novelty of his approach may not be very acceptable to many of his readers.

The factual basis of his book is, on the whole, wider and firmer than that of many of its predecessors. It is true that he perpetuates one or two of the commoner misstatements on the subject. For instance, FAO has said that two-thirds of 80% of the world's population are living on a calorie level of under 2,200 daily; Mr. Wilson's version is that two-thirds of the total population are living in "conditions of complete hunger." But by and large he knows, and tells his readers clearly and concisely, the work which has been and is being done under schemes such as America's Point Four, the Colombo Plan and the Technical Assistance programmes of the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies.

No-one is likely to disagree with him that, admirable as this work has been, a much greater international effort will be needed before conditions in the backward countries are appreciably improved; and it is therefore disappointing to see that the Colombo Plan is still functioning only at half strength and that Technical Assistance programmes may be working on a reduced budget next year.

A Five-Year Plan

These facts, however, do not daunt Mr. Wilson, who advocates the establishment of an International Development Authority to be financed by Western Europe which will pump capital totalling between ten and fifteen billion dollars into the underdeveloped areas during a five-year period. And this without the help of the United States, which, for no given reason, the author assumes will not be prepared to co-operate. We are given no idea how such resources — amounting to at least 3% of the gross national income of the "advanced" European countries — are to be come by, nor yet whether the receiving countries could make good use of such vast funds in such a short period.

If this proposal strikes one as unrealistic, the way in which Mr. Wilson would have it implemented seems positively dangerous. He fears that "social reaction" in the receiving countries might try to hamper or prevent such development plans, and in this case he suggests that if a majority of United Nations members approved, "it should then be legitimate for all Governments and for the United Nations itself to take measures short of war to secure the necessary changes in the form of government" of the recalcitrant country. This is a 20th century version of economic imperialism which puts its forebears in the shade!

Fortunately, it is not likely that either the developed or the underdeveloped countries will see it Mr. Wilson's way. Indeed some Asian and Middle Eastern countries have already shown themselves unexpectedly suspicious even of the present modest technical aid supplied by the U.S. and the U.N. But despite its author's good intentions, "The War on World Poverty" is likely to increase the fears of the backward countries and do a worthwhile cause some disservice.

Britain's Economic Problems

Books on contemporary economic problems are more often than not merely a necessary evil these days, but in "British Economic Problems" Mr. Crosland has written a livelier and more readable one than the ordinary—as one might expect, perhaps, since he is an Oxford economist who has had the wider experience of making a considerable name for himself since he entered Parliament as a Socialist member in 1950. He is a middle-of-the-road man in the party, aligning himself politically with ministers of the former Labour Government, and he deals with British and world economic difficulties from a moderate and on the whole realistic point of view—a refreshing change from Bevanism on the one hand and the more reactionary type of trade unionism on the other.

The controversial questions involved—the dollar gap, productivity and incentives, disinflation, how much for rearmament and how much for the welfare state—have since the war become over-familiar to the point of boredom; but some of the more abstruse points have been made clear for the first time to at least one lay reader by the author's lucid and jargon-free exposition of them. The main problems as he sees them are three. Firstly, the immediate one of America's unstable economy — an instability which she herself can weather with comparative ease but which has much more serious repercussions on the non-dollar world. Secondly, the middle-distance problem of America's ever-increasing productivity which enables her to undersell both manufacturing and primary producing countries, despite the high level of wages.

The third, and long-term problem will, in Mr. Crosland's opinion, be that of a world shortage of food and raw materials resulting from the expansion of the international economy during the next two decades. The question which arises in the reader's mind here is that, if the world is in for a period of economic expansion, will this not reduce the dollar shortage of the non-dollar areas? The author does not think so, because he considers that it will be a long time before American imports noticeably increase. But he has nothing more satisfactory to recommend as a solution for this state of affairs than more discrimination by the non-dollar countries against dollar goods and a tighter control of the sterling area's monetary policies from London. Neither of these ideas is new, nor have they worked with more than relative success in the past. One would also like to qualify his insistence on a world shortage of food. There is, of course, a shortage; but it is at least partially caused by the maldistribution of available resources, and his opinion on what could be done to improve the situation in this respect would have been interesting.

Mr. Crosland hints at the possibility of a further book dealing with the internal aspects of the problem. Here he would certainly be getting down to brass tacks and would, one hopes, produce some more concrete proposals than he has done in "Britain's Economic Problem." One awaits the prospect with interest.

Four Great Upheavals

THE ANATOMY OF REVOLUTION, by Crane Brinton. Cape, London. 334 pp., 30s.

This is the revised and partly re-written English (first) edition of Professor Brinton's book, which appeared for the first time in America 14 years ago. Though the author is Professor of Ancient and Modern History at Harvard, this is rather the work of a social scientist, who, unlike the historian, is not interested in narration of past facts and their interconnections, but aims at uniformities and generalizations on the pattern of natural sciences.

Peculiarities and details are disregarded, unless they point to typical traits, or, conversely, to no less typical differences. It is usual in this sociological approach to stress class relations, economic factors, élites, etc. A pleasant surprise in a sociological study is the fact that psychological factors are not overlooked, and an interesting analysis is made of the psychological types which emerge during revolutions differing from ordinary political leaders. This pluralistic method which combines what has come to be regarded as sociological categories with the conceptual patterns of psychologists, can hardly be overestimated by anyone paying due regard to the methodology of social sciences.

Distinct Class

The scheme of the book is less ambitious than suggested by its title. It is not an attempt at a complete sociology of revolutions, but only, as the author emphasizes, an analysis of uniformities within four great revolutions: the English, the American, the French and the Russian. These form a distinct class of revolutions, different from such upheavals as the capture of government by the Nazis on the one hand, and the profound social changes effected by a Mustapha Kemal on the other.

That the four revolutions analyzed in this work could have been brought down to one common denominator by an American writer in the middle of our century is in itself an encouraging phenomenon politically. For, if American and Russian revolutions are brought into the same category by an American professor in the age of McCarthy, one may still hope that the American and Russian ways of life are not incompatible. The hope may be even expressed that a Russian counterpart of such an approach may some day appear, although pessimists have been only too eager to conclude that scientific detachment in matters politic was about to disappear in the western hemisphere as it did in Soviet Russia.

Professor Brinton's view seems to be that human nature is stronger than any social upheaval. One has the impression that he regards revolutions with a slight touch of irony, similar to that of an adult person looking at the childish excitement of youth: it is only a matter of time and the excitement will subside; no reason to worry, therefore. But such ironic superiority is not entirely unsympathetic. On the contrary, it seems that the author has some measure of admiration for the follies of the revolutionaries.

This ambivalent attitude to our four revolutions is manifest also in the estimation of the achievements of revolutions. On the one hand, it seems that revolutions failed completely in establishing a "reign of virtue", and that the inevitable end of all upheavals was a "Thermidorean reaction." But despite the uniformity of failure, some permanent achievements of revolutions are noted, such as the strengthening of governmental efficiency, considerable transfer of property and shifting among the ruling classes. Brinton, however, does not believe in the cataclysmic prophecies of a George Orwell; social history seems pretty stable to him, for the variability of ideas is not strong enough to shatter the constancy of sentiments, usages and basic social institutions.

In his analysis of various aspects of the four revolutions, the author finds many interesting and instructive parallel developments. These cannot be discussed adequately in a short review. Broadness of outlook and a sense of humour are characteristics of this study, without impairing its scholarly virtues. Professor Crane Brinton's literary standard is as high as that of his scholarship, and his book will appeal to experts and general readers alike.

M. ROSHWALD

GOD'S BEGGARS

Behold us, Master of the Universe,
Suppliant beggars on Yom Kippur Day
With yarmulke on head
And hat in hand.

We are abject but we are humble too
Abjectly we implore Thy favours, gifts
Of life, and health and wealth
And worldly things.

Humbly we seek forgiveness and grace
For trespassing against our fellowman,
For losing sight of Thee
In gross pursuits.

Thy Godly spark within us grows and glows
Humility becomes the soul divine
But grovelling for Thy favours
Dims the light

Anthropomorphic visions we invoke
To know Thy face, Thy holy attributes
As they are mirrored in
Our finite minds.

However clouded o'er this mirror be,
In noblest forms we would envisage Thee
In images that we
Would emulate.

"Even as Thou art merciful, let us be"
Thus we ascribe what's best in us to Thee
And conversely Thy virtues
Make our own.

Yet we demean Thy spirit, oh, our God,
When we would have Thee play the almoner
Doling out favours as we do
To man and beast.

We humans feel the master's glow of power
When cats caress our feet, dogs dumbly beg
Of cringing beggars bless
Our noble hearts.

Surely Thou Lord, knowest not such vanity
Wilt not be won by fawning flattery
But pitiests man's prolonged
Weak infancy.

"Oh creatures of my breath," I hear Thee say,
"Must you forever to your childhood cling
Importunating for
Your every need?

When in your prayers and your petitions
Your heart pleads not for yourself alone
Then shall I call you — Man
And say Amen!"

HATTAH

The Human Factor in Warfare

PANIM EL PANIM (Face To Face) Bk. I. She'at Ha-Efess (The Zero Hour). By Abba Kovner. Sifryat Poalim, 1953, 317 pp.

The five fateful months between November 29, 1947 and May 15, 1948 when the future of the State of Israel hung daily in the balance, is the period covered by this intense, dramatic portrait of the period. We follow the formation of the Givati Corps, watching it grow from small unattached, unequipped partisan units to a powerfully integrated body of men which was able to fulfil so decisive a role in the crucial battles on the Southern Front. There is nothing imaginary in the events: Abba Kovner has grappled with them as they were, and we have authentic descriptions of what the early stages were like, starting from the fighting around Tel Aviv and reaching the climax in Operation Nachshon which freed the capital and sent the convoys rolling on the Jerusalem Road.

Triply qualified for his task, the author-poet who was the ideological leader of the Ghetto revolts, a partisan commander, as well as the cultural officer of Givati, Abba Kovner's significant contribution to the literature of the War of Liberation is not his electrifying reportage of battle, but the deeply conceived portraits of the men who fought. These are the sons of the Tel Aviv suburbs, students and youngsters from Rehovot and the southern villages and towns, ex-partisans like Katyushka, and old hands of the Haganah and the Kibbutz like Shaul Giveon ("Givati")—all of them the flower of our manhood.

Many indeed are the virtues of this epical work, and the greatest of all is the understanding it gives us of how the human factor decides wars. It was the high moral standards, that unmatchable sense of comradeship and regard for human values emanating so strongly from the personality of its commander, which saved the men from turning beastly, and paradoxically made them more human when in uniform. Furthermore, it was Givati's profound comprehension that a battle lost was no defeat, that men could be taught to overcome fear, and that a people's war could win against odds,—this is the great lesson of Givati — Kovner's "Wisdom of War." Abba Kovner shows us that there were other British soldiers besides those who developed a Nazi-like hatred for us, that there were in the early stages sharp conflicts within the Arab population, — many were moderate and peace loving, and that despite the reactionary elements within our own camp,—such as the IZL men who murdered two British sergeants who had deserted to the Haganah!—we achieved a great progressive unity as a people in arms.

The shortcomings which even in such a work are present (a first novel by a poet!) in no way decrease the essential worth of "Face to Face" as a work which should educate the generation to see the deep meaning of what we went through. Once one overcomes the first difficulties of the style, the reading is breathless, and we are now impatiently expecting the second and concluding part of the novel.

DOV VARDI

THE CENTURY'S CHALLENGE

THE REFUGEE IN THE POST-WAR WORLD. By Jaques Vernant. Allen & Unwin. London. 827 pp. 45/—

By NORMAN BENTWICH

The refugees, like the poor, are always with us, and since the First World War, in ever-increasing numbers. They are a permanent feature of the international landscape. This survey of their position in the post-War World is a sequel to a survey made before the Second World War on behalf of the High Commissioner of the League of Nations. It presents a challenging, almost terrifying picture.

Numbered before 1914 in thousands and tens of thousands, the refugees today are numbered in millions and tens of millions. Those who are under the guidance of the High Commissioner of the United Nations are in Europe and are more limited in quantity, but besides those are the twenty million or more displaced from their homes after the partition of British India into two dominions, the millions uprooted from Northern Korea, and the 750,000 Arab refugees from Western Palestine.

This big volume is a comprehensive study of the world problem. It was written originally for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees so that he should have a clear picture of his world-wide responsibilities. The first part of the book deals with the international bodies concerned with the refugees and with the many categories of refugees, pre-War and post-War. The second part examines the position of the refugees country by country. Each chapter describes the conditions in a particular country and is divided into three sections: 1) an introduction which gives a bird's eye view of the general refugee position; 2) legislative conditions applicable to them; 3) an account of their economic and social conditions.

Invaluable Source Book

The book is a joint effort by a team of trained investigators under the direction of M. Vernant who is the General Secretary of the French Institute, which corresponds broadly with the Royal Institute of International Affairs. It is an invaluable source book; and if inevitably a part of the material is transitory and some of the temporary details seem to be overstressed, the whole has a uniform pattern. The treatment suggests illuminating comparisons between one country and another, and Great Britain has certainly taken her fair share in the solution of the problem since the end of the Second World War. Previously, she could be selective in admitting refugees, and because of her island character, she has exceptional control over immigration. Since 1945, however, recognising the value of skilled aliens, she has received nearly 100,000 "European Voluntary Workers" from the displaced persons camps in central Europe, and nearly 200,000 Poles, officers and men of the Polish Army and their dependants.

Arab Refugees and Israel

The study includes an examination of the Korean refugees. The cruelly devastated country of Southern Korea has to provide for the 2½ million fugitives from the northern area, and another two million who were repatriated from Japan after the Second World War. The study also includes a sober account of the Arab refugees from Palestine who are dispersed between the Arab states. They are described as 'militant refugees', because they have resisted all the efforts of the United Nations Relief and Works Administration to help in their resettlement.

A contrast to this picture of human misery is provided by the account of the building of the nation of Israel which, small as it is, during the last four years has received a larger number of refugees than any other country, not only relatively to its population, but absolutely.

From the day the new state was born no restriction has been applied to Jewish immigration, and no selection has been made of the immigrants before departure — "After centuries of exile and persecution the people of refugees is striking root."

In his introduction, the editor states that the refugee problem is essentially international and can only be resolved by international action. He recounts, but does not criticize, the baffling vacillation of the world societies, first in the League of Nations and then in the United Nations, in the treatment of the refugee problem. From time to time the states organized in the world society realize that there must be a permanent international instrument, not merely for giving legal protection to the mass deprived of the protection of their nation of origin, but also for providing them with a home. Then, after a few years, they seem to weary of well-doing, to boggle at the cost, and leave it to the voluntary societies to struggle with the task, beyond their means, of providing homes and of resettlement. That is the present position with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

This sober, thorough appraisal of all the main conditions of the problem should help to enlighten the statesmen and public opinion about the true conditions, and induce them again to face up to the challenge.

Life and Letters

Hebrew Pocket Books

The Pales Press Company has introduced a new type of Hebrew pocket book which compares favourably with similar American and European editions.

Publications in 1953 include: "Art Masterpieces," with 32 full-colour reproductions (4th ed., IL.1.-); "The God That Failed," sales of which have reached the 10,000 copies mark (3rd ed., IL.0.500); "1 9 8 4" by George Orwell (3rd ed., IL.0.500).

In the same edition appeared, among others, works by Stefan Zweig, Ludwig Lewisohn, and Somerset Maugham.

National Award

Professor Harry Wolfson, renowned Jewish philosopher and author, and professor of Hebrew at Harvard University, has been named 19th recipient of the annual national service award of the Philippson Pi Fraternity. This award is presented annually to the Jew who in the past year made the "richest and most exemplary contribution to essential Jewish life in America." Previous recipients included Bernard Baruch, Stephen Wise, and Herbert Lehman.

Swiss Writers

Apart from Gottfried Keller's great novel "Der Gruene Heinrich," a translation of which by M. Temkin is announced by Am Oved, we find in Lea Goldberg's catalogue of Hebrew translations Keller's "Romeo und Julie auf dem Dorf," as well as works by Jeremias Gotthelf and Hermann Hesse.

Strindberg's Hebrew Studies

The April number (13-14) of the Bulletin of the Strindberg Society contains a summary in Swedish of an article by Meir Fraenkel on "August Strindberg as Hebrew Philologist." A compilation of Hebrew translations of Scandinavian writers by the same author appeared last year in the Swedish journal "Var Rost."

Art History

The article "Jerusalem's Place in Art" in the New Year Supplement of The Jerusalem Post was, as stated, condensed from "Israel Argosy." Its author, Dr. F. Schiff, points out that, as a result of last-minute "cuts," one or two sentences might be misleading. Readers are referred to the full text of Dr. Schiff's comprehensive article "Jerusalem in the History of Art," in the latest issue of "Israel Argosy."

Round the Bookshops

NEW HEBREW BOOKS

That there is a host of problems that trouble the State of Israel no one will deny, least of all Professor Yosef Klausner, who has just issued a series of essays under the challenging title "Yisrael, L'An Ata Holech?" (Israel, Where Are You Going? — Dorot, IL.1.350). With a frank approach, the writer analyzes the situation and, while disclaiming the discovery of a complete and ready solution, asserts that the mere act of addressing ourselves to the problem proves that there is hope of arriving at a solution.

Moshe Yiftah takes us for a stroll and indicates the "Matzevot Al Derekh" (Monuments Along the Road, Hakibbutz Hameuhad, IL.3.250) in memory of his comrades who fell during our war. They were not enchanted with the task of fighting, he points out; they were really absorbed in the ideal of rebuilding the Homeland, in going out to work the soil, in setting up facilities for the reception and absorption of new immigrants. But they bravely faced the fact that the sword had to serve as a shield for the plough. "Rishonim Tamid" (First Always, Hakibbutz Hameuhad, IL.0.800) by Yisrael Galili is a reprint from "Sefer Hapalmach," and deals with the same subject.

M. Z. Wolfovsky sings of his adolescence abroad, of his arrival in the country of his dreams, and of life in the old new land in his "Shirim U'Poemot" (Songs and Poems, Hakibbutz Hameuhad, IL3.200). Another offering by the same poet is "Yeled Yulad Lanu" (A Son Is Born to Us, also K. H., IL.1.-800), a poem of the new life springing up in the Homeland, the birth and development of the new type of man — all against the setting of the birth, growth and expansion of new towns and villages.

A. Druyanov's "Pinsker Uzmano" (Pinsker and His Times, Rubin Mass, IL.2 —) is a study of the life and activities of the author of "Auto-emancipation." Y. D. Berkowitz this time is represented by the seventh volume of his "Classics as Men" in "N'dudim" (Wanderings, Dvir, IL.1.800).

A. Lochnberg introduces the reader to "Hasheev Harahok" (The Distant Negev, Am Oved, IL.4.800) and acquaints him with the numerous problems involved in the development of that part of Israel. A unique characteristic in local bookmaking is the illustration by "anaglyphs" which, with the aid of special spectacles (also attached to the book) you can view in three dimensions.

For the Children

Funya Bergstein pictures the child at home, at play and in the settlement in her "Shir Yada'ti" (I know a Song, Hakibbutz Hameuhad, IL.1.800), poems for chidren which have been culled from periodicals and from the legacy of the poetess.

"I know a song, a psalm, a hymn
Who taught me it I cannot say
Neither flute nor violin
Neither man nor poetry
Yet a song, a hymn, I know.

On July 10, I mentioned "Etzlaynu," published by Sifriyat Poalim, and now the same publishers offer "Alilot Shimshon Hagibor" (Story of Samson, IL.-1 —) illustrated, though not as elaborately, by the same artist, Shraga Weil. Apropos, I might mention that S. Shapira, author of "Zikhronot Shel Anuss" (Bookshops, July 10) takes me to task for having written that his book is a translation. I am glad to rectify the error: the book is not a translation, though the author is seeking a competent translator to render his work into English.

"L'Yaldei Yisrael" (To the Children of Israel, Am Oved, IL.5 —) contains all the poems for children written by Zalman Schneour. There are six illustrations in colour in addition to many black and white drawings by Nahum Gutman.

Publications Received

HEBREW

Agnon Sh. Y., Kol Sipurav Shel Shmuel Yosef Agnon (Collected Writings of S.I. Agnon). Vol. 1-2. Shocken, Jerusalem.

Berkovitz Y.D., Ha'Rishonim K'Vnei Adam (the Classics as Human Beings) Vol. 7. Dvir, Tel Aviv.

Shimoni D., Pirkei Zichronot. (Reminiscences) Agudat Ha'Sofrim, Dvir, Tel Aviv.

Plesmer M., D'kduk Halashon Ha'arvit. Mass, Jerusalem.

Leibowitz Y., Ha'Aliya u'Bahnish. Mass, Jerusalem.

Ash Sh., Ha'Ish Mi'Natzeret. (The Nazarene), Karni, Jerusalem.

Stroll Through The Gardener's Year

THE COUNTRY OF WHITE CLOVER. By H. E. Bates. Joseph, London. 190 pp., 10/6.

Mr. Bates, the short story writer *par excellence*, the war writer who as Flying Officer X spellbound his public with true tales of British airmen — has also written many nature essays, the volume under review being the eighth of these. An astonishing output for a man still in his early forties.

No wonder these essays, like his other works, are far from equal in worth. What every one of them has is an Englishness, as Mr. Bates would say, that can scarcely be surpassed. Not one of these pages could have been written by anyone but an Englishman. Born a townsman in the centre of England, Mr. Bates many years ago moved into that most fertile southern county of the hop-gardens and the cherry orchards, Kent, and now sings the praises of the land and describes its strangely shrewd and rather forbidding natives.

The author takes us more or less through the gardener's year in these twelve slight essays, with excursions to France and Madeira, and he speaks of birds and insects as well as of flowers and trees, of good food and drink, of countrymen and Cockneys, of clouds and sea.

The best essays are those in which he puts figures in the landscape, such as "Trees and Men" and the little gem called "The Show" — the local flower and vegetable show. Mr. Bates is unequalled as an observer and describer, though as in his fiction he sometimes goes too far in his extravagant comparisons. But here for instance for the first time I find an adequate description of the astounding sight of grassland from an airplane, looking, for all the world, like an endless stretch of moss.

PAULA ARNOLD

CHESS IN SWITZERLAND

The following games, which we reproduce from the London "Times," were played in round 3 of the world championship candidates' chess tournament in Switzerland —

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

	White Szabo	Black Keres	White Szabo	Black Keres
1.	P-Q 4	P-Q 4	22.	R x Q	Q R-B 1
2.	Kt-K B 3	Kt-K B 3	23.	K R-Q 1	P-Kt 3
3.	P-B 4	P x P	24.	Kt-R 5 ch	K-Kt 2
4.	Kt-B 3	P-Q R 3	25.	P-Kt 5	P-Q B 4
5.	Q-R 4 ch	P-Kt 4	26.	B-Kt 4	R-B 2
6.	Q-B 2	P-K 3	27.	R-Q 6	Kt-B 1
7.	P-K 4	P-K 3	28.	R-R 6	B x P
8.	B-Kt 5	Kt x Q P	29.	R-Q 1	P-B 5
9.	Kt x Kt	Q x Kt	30.	P x P	P x P
10.	R-Q 1	Q-B 4	31.	P-B 3	B-Q 6
11.	B-K 2	Q-B 3	32.	R x P	Kt-K 2
12.	B-K 3	B-Kt 3	33.	R-Q 6	Kt-Kt 1
13.	B-B 3	P-K 4	34.	R-Q B 1	R-Kt 2
14.	Castles	B-B 4	35.	B-Q 7	R-Q 1
15.	Kt-Q 5	B x B	36.	Kt x Kt	R x Kt
16.	Kt x B	Castles	37.	B-B 6	R x R
17.	P-K Kt 4	K R-K 1	38.	B x R	R-Kt 3
18.	Kt-B 5	Kt-Q 2	39.	B-Q 5	K-B 1
19.	P-Kt 5	Kt-Kt 3	40.	R-R 1	P-B 6
20.	Q-B 1	P x P	41.	R-R 8 ch	K-K 2
21.	P x P	Q x Q		Resigns	

S. P., GRUNFELD DEFENCE

	White Euwe	Black Smyslov	White Euwe	Black Smyslov
1.	P-Q 4	Kt-K B 3	31.	Q-K 2	R x Kt
2.	P-Q B 4	P-K Kt 3	32.	B x R	Q x B
3.	P-K Kt 3	B-Kt 2	33.	Q x P ch	K-Kt 1
4.	B-Kt 2	P-Q 4	34.	Q-K 4	P-Q R 4
5.	P x P	Kt x P	35.	P-B 4	Q-Q 4
6.	P-K 4	Kt-Kt 3	36.	Q-Kt 4	R-B 1
7.	Kt-K 2	P-Q B 4	37.	R-Q 1	Q-B 6
8.	P-Q 5	P-K 3	38.	Q-B 4 ch	Q-B 2
9.	Castles	Castles	39.	Q-B 5	Q-B 4
10.	P-Q R 4	Kt-B 3	40.	Q-B 4 ch	Q-B 2
11.	Kt-R 3	P x P	41.	Q-B 5	Q-B 4
12.	P x P	B-B 4	42.	B-B 6 ch	K-Kt 2
13.	Kt-B 4	Kt-Kt 5	43.	Q-Q 4 ch	Q-B 3
14.	B-K 3	R-B 1	44.	Q-B 5	R-B 2
15.	P-Q 6	B-Q 6	45.	R-Q 2	Q-K 3
16.	B x Kt P	B-Kt 1	46.	Q-B 2 ch	R-B 3
17.	B-Kt 7	B x R	47.	R-Q 4	Kt-B 3
18.	K x B	Kt-Q 2	48.	R-Q 5	Q-K 5
19.	Kt-B 4	Kt-K 4	49.	R-Q B 5	P-R 4
20.	Kt x Kt	B x Kt	50.	P-Kt 3	K-B 2
21.	P x P	Q-R 4	51.	R-Q Kt 5	Q-Q 3
22.	B-K 3	K R-Q 1	52.	K-Kt 2	Q-K 3
23.	Kt-K 4	B x Q P	53.	Q-B 4 ch	K-Kt 3
24.	Kt-B 6 ch	K-R 1	54.	Q-Q 3	R-B 3
25.	B-Q 4	B-K 4	55.	R-Q 5	R-B 3
26.	Kt-Q 7	P-B 3	56.	R-Q 6	Kt-K 4
27.	B x B	P x B	57.	Q-K 3 ch	K-R 2
28.	Q-Q 3	Q R-B 1	58.	R-Kt 6	Q-B 3
29.	Q-Kt 1	Q-B 4		Resigns	
30.	B-B 3	Q-K 3			

Stamp of the Week

Spain sends us a new set of stamps from Guinea, her colony on the West African Coast, and a name savouring adventure.

Guinea might also be called the highroad of African exploration, for as long ago as the year 1200, the Portuguese were sending their long gallies, rowed by slaves, nosing down the palm green shores.

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